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STATE JOURNAL

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DETROIT, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1881.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

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Agricultural.

PRIME BEEF

The Fat Stock Show at Chicago.

A Successful Exhibition of the Great Beef-Making Breeds.

The Shorthorn and Hereford in their Annual Fight for Supremacy.

A Full List of the Awards on

on Saturday night last the doors of the exposition building at Chicago closed on the largest and best exhibition of fat stock ever shown in America, and probably as fine as ever was made in the world. While it has not proven a success financially, the largely increased interest shown this year over the previous exhibitions has given the first premium steer was a very superior over the previous exhibitions has given the first premium steer, singnly with the first premium steer, singnly can be twith rump not as well filled as the steer awarded the first place. The third premium steer was hardly as well proportioned as the other premium steer was hardly as the thrid premium steer was hardly as the first premium steer was hardly as the first premium steer was hardly as the thrid premium steer was hardly as the first premium steer was hardly as the first premium steer was hardly as the first premium steer was hardly as the thrid premium steer was hardly as the first premium steer was hardly as the thrid premium steer was hardly as the first premium steer was hardly as the thrid premium steer was hardly as the first premium and as the steer awarded the first place. The third premium steer was hardly as the steer awarded the first place. The third premium steer was hardly as the had made as the steer awarded the first place. The third premium steer, singnly was the first place. The third premium steer, singnly as the had made as the steer awarded the first place. The third premium steer, singnly as the had made as the steer awarded the first place. The third premium steer, singnly as the had made as the steer awarded the first place. The third premium steer, singnly as the had made as the steer awarded the first place. The third premium steer, singnly as the had made as the steer awarded the first place. The third premium steer, singnly as the had made as the steer awarded the first place. The third premium steer, singnly as the had made as the steer awarded the first place. The third premium steer, singnly as the had the board of management encouragement to not only repeat the exhibition next year but to add largely to the premiums list. That these exhibitions have proved a source of of education to the breeders and feeders of the country can be seen by the improvement in the animals exhibited each year those of the present year far exceeding in form and quality those of the previous three years.

The competition between the breeders of Shorthorns and Herefords was one of the features of the show, and the presence of a large number of breeders of both these families who were not exhibitors, and the interest they took in the awards will no doubt be the means of next year adding largely to the exhibits in this class. While the number of exhibitors of Shorthorns were largely in excess of those of Herefords, we think the Hereford mer were much better prepared for the exhibition, their animals showing a more finish

ed condition. The entries in the cattle classes were as follows: Shorthorns, 16; grade Shorthorns, 86; Herefords, 15; grade Herefords, 15; Devons, 8; grade Devons, 2; Ayrshires, Total, 143.

The names of exhibitors of cattle, and the number and breed exhibited by each, are as follows:

Shorthorns-John B. Sherman, Chicago, 7; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., 1: Canada West Farm Stock Association, 1; Dunlap Bros., Abington, Ill., 2; Morrow & Muir, Kentucky, 3; John Sherring, Florida, Ill., 1; Nelson Jones, Towanda,

Grade Shorthorns .- J. B. Sherman. Chicago, 9; J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., 33; H. C. Nelson, Canton, Ill., 14; T. W. Hunt, Ashton, Ill., 10; Morrow and Muir, Clintonville, Ky., 10; I. S. Hartman, Freeport, Ill., 2; D. Grant, Petersburg, Ill., 2; D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill., 2; James R. Gaines & Son, Ridge Farm, Illinois, 4.

Herefords.-T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill., 3; C. K. Parmelee, Walcott, ind., 9; T. E. Miller, Beecher, Ill., 2; Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill., 1.

Grade Herefords-C. M. Culbertson. Chicago, 6; T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill., 5; G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Ia., 4. Devons-W. L. Rawson, Oak Creek

Grade Devons-Illinois Industrial University, Champaigu, 2. Ayrshires-Illinois Industrial Universi-

ty, Champaign, 1. The first award made was on steers two years old and under three, and the judges selected were Charles Dallenback, of Champaign, Henry A. Heineman, of Belleville, and Thomas Erwin, of Bloomington.

"The several animals entered in this ring were a good lot of well-bred steers, showing a large average gain per day since birth, and for quality, with few exceptions, were all that could be desired for profitable cutting, and as likely to furnish the greatest proportion of the choicest cuts to gross weight. There were some others the greatest proportion of the choicest cuts to gross weight. There were some others in this ring unevenly fatted, rather leggy, with paunchy appearance, and in marked contrast with the majority of the steers, which were attractive and much above the

average of choice steers." The next class was for steers three years old and under four. There were only three entries, all by J. B. Sherman, and the awards were as follows:

1st Morris, \$30 ... 2200
2d Beynron, \$20 ... 1,930
3d Abe Renick, \$10 ... 2,150

The judges in their report said: "The steers exhibited in this ring were "The steers exhibited in this ring were fully ripe for the butcher, and had made good average gain per day since birth. The cattle had not evidently had the advantage of pasturage and the exercise so essential to the best development of all conditions that insure handling qualities of the first order."

over, and in this there were four entries, prize animal was owned by T. E. Miller, all Shorthorns, namely; Lady Aberdeen of Beecher, Ill., and was 1,054 days old. 3d, owned by Canada West Farm Associa- The committee said in their report: tion; Geneva's Pride, owned by J. H. Potts 4th, owned by Nelson Jones, Towanda, Ill.; Airdrie 4th, owned by A. C. Nelson, Canton, Ill. The awards were as follows: First premium, \$30, Lady Aberdeen; second \$20, Mollie Bates; third premium \$10

Geneva's Pride. The judges said: "With one exception the cows in this ring were very superior specimens of the Shorthorn breed. The first premium ani mal approached a very high standard of excellence; was nicely proportioned throughout, and thickly covered with melinroughout, and thickly covered with mellow meat. The small, neat head, short, nicely tapering neck, straight top, bottom, and side line, fine bone and good handling qualities gave assurance that the cow

specimen of this popular beef breed.
"The third premium cow was a very attractive and finely-bred cow that had passed her prime for a choice cutting anithe judges awarded prizes as follows: mal. The cow was not filled in rumo, as her rivals, and fore-quarters proportiona

In Hereford steers three years and under four, only two entries were made, both by T. L. Miller of Beecher. Ill. The commit tee awarded the first premium to steer Will, \$30, and second to steer Washington, \$20. Will weighed 1,965 lbs., and his average gain per day was 1.60 lbs; Washington weighed 1,930 lbs., and his average gain per day was 1.55 lbs. The judges

"The two steers entered in this ring were finely finished butchers' bullocks, well developed and ripe for the block. The steers were well matched, and had good top and and bottom lines, both were good handlers, and gave every evidence of cutting a large proportion of net to gross. The steer awarded the second premium was rather heavier in foreshoulder in proportion to hindquarter when compared with the first premium steer, not as well filled in rump, and rather heavier in head and bone than

In Hereford cows three years old or over three entries were made, two by Mr, Beecher, and one by Thos. Clark of Beecher Ill. The committee's report was as fol

"All the cows were creditable specimen of the breed, and were in good condition for the block. The first premium cow was the smoothest and most evenly fattened animal in the ring; was well covered with thick, mellow flesh, and with better proportioned quarters than her rivals. The cow Maid of the Mist had a neat head, short, nicely proportioned neck, good top, bottom, and side lines, was filled to hock and gambrel joint, and well let down in twist.

"The second premium cow was rather heavier in shoulder and brisket, with fat not as well distributed or filled in round as the first premium cow. The cow would not cut to as good advantage or furnish the butcher and consumer as fine quality of meat as the animal given the first place.
"Third premium cow was patchy, will

rather heavy forequarter in proportion to hindquarter, bad top line, and not well illed in the rump.' The Devon classes followed next, the irst being for two years old and under

Rawson, and the awards were as follows: Gain per day Weight since birth 1st Jerry, \$30. lbs. 1,030 2d Tom, \$20. 975 3d, John, \$10. 925

The report of the judges was as follows len, owned by J. D. Gillett, of Elkhart, "The ring was filled with a smooth, even lot of medium, well-fatted Devon cattle, Ill., was awarded the blue ribbon, to the which, considering age, showed a fair average gain per day. The first premium animal was well proportioned throughout, well filled in round, and was the best fatted

as the other steeers, rather more coarse in neck and head than the other steers."

Next came Devons three years and under, for which Mr. Rawson made two entries. The awards were as follows:

Gain per day
Weight since birth
lbs. lbs.
1,730 0 92
1,075 0.84

The next class was grade steers two

Gain per day
Weight since birth
10s. 2200 1.65
1.930 1.36
2.150 1.65
horn, The awards were as follows:

Gain per day
Weight since birth
libs.
1st Shorthorn steer RedLord, \$30 1.765 1.68
2d Shorthorn steer Oakley, \$20. 1,755 1 182
3d Hereford st er Kansas, \$10. 1,925 1.82

The animal awarded the first premium was 1,047 days old, and was owned by T. W. Hunt, Ashton, Ill. The second prize animal was 1,964 days old, and was owned The next class was cows three years or by J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill. The third

"Twenty-one of the thirty-two steers & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; Miss Molly Bates entered were brought into competition. The steers were mainly high grade Here-fords and Shorthorns, and showed good development for age. As a class, the steers were of that approved model most profitable for the butcher—low, blocky, compact, thick meated steers, fine in head and bone, and well meated down to hock. The steers were well fatted, and had made remarkable growth, indicating a superior lot of prime butchers' bullocks, profitable for the dealer, and as likely to furnish the consumer with the most desirable quality of meat. The first premium steer was betfor the dealer, and as likely to furnish the consumer with the most desirable quality of meat. The first premium steer was better filled in the loin and round, with fat more evenly distributed, and would cut a much larger proportion of lean meat to a much larger proportion of lean meat to the gross weight than his rivals. The steer had small head, short, necely taper-ing neck, was finer, in bone, more thickly meated, and a superior handler. The sec-ond premium steer was very evenly mated with the first promium steer, slightly

> were 35 entries, five of which were Herefords and the balance Shorthorn grades.

Weight

The first prize steer was owned by T. L. Miller, of Beecher, Ill., and was 1,190 days Clintonville, Ky., and was 1,324 days old, and the third animal belonged J. D. Gillett, and was 1,268 days old. The compe-

judges: "Twenty-four steers of great excellence were shown in this ring. The condition of the animals indicated the difference in care and treatment received by the several herds represented. Some of the cattle had been stabled and well groomed, and deprived of the requisite exercise for the most vigorous and healthy development, while the lively, healthy coat and handling qualities of the steers that had not been confined or restricted on the freedom of fined, or restricted on the freedom of range or natural conditions, was noticeable. The cattle, with few exceptions, were well

bred, and evinced much skill of the feed-er. The leading beef breeds were represented in their respective crosses, and choice specimens of the different types of the various families of beef cattle brought into competition in the ring. Th low, blocky, thick meated steer, the short, compact, heavy quartered, and well topped steers greatly outnumbered the rangy, thinly covered animals. The first ballot resulted in a tie vote, each of the following steers receiving a vote: Grade Shorthorn steer Barney, grade Hereford steer Conqueror, and the grade Shorthorn steer Talbott. The three steers were so evenly the first premium in the three-year-old mated in all the points of excellence in a prime butchers' beast, as to require the addition of six committee men, as vote after vote was taken before a decision could be reached. The third premium steer was not as smooth, and would not cut to as great a profit as the other premium ani great a pront as the other premium ani-mals, owing to the larger proportion of fat to lean. The second premium steer was hardly as well filled in the twist or as well flanked, as the steer award-ed the first premium."

The grand sweepstakes for best steer over three and under four years old followed. The judges in this class were J. H. Bunn, three. Three entries were made, all by L. of Peoria, H. Lichtenberger, of Freeport J. F. Briggs of Downer's Grove, J. Erwin of Bloomington, and Frank Gerpser of Springfield. There were nineteen head of grade Shorthorns and six grade Herefords in the ring. After a long and careful inspection the grade Shorthorn steer McMul-

> great delight of the Shorthorn men. The report of the judges was as follows: "The steers exhibited in this ring, with

Illinois. The animals entered in this class were seven in number, and comprised five pure bred and two grade Shorthorns. The pure bred and two grade Shorthorns. The animal sentered in this class place, was not hardly so well filled in quality of meat.

Shorthorns—Lady Aberdeen, weight 1, first to suggest the system of drive wells premium steer had not made as good growth mium steer had not made as good growth premium was a good handler, and gave a sollows:

quality of meat.

"The steer awarded the sweepstakes premium was a good handler, and gave every indication of having enjoyed sufficient exercise and other favorable and natural conditions to develop a due proportion of lean meat. This steer had not matured as rapidly as some others in the ring and was more average constant. ring, and was more evenly covered with thick, mellow, firm meat of the most de-sirable quality for the consumer. This steer was the smoothest in the ring, and had the best loin and rib, smallest brisket

"The steers in this ring were evenly fatted, but could have been much improved by continued liberal feeding, and they were not in condition to make a favorable comparison with the former rings passed upon by the committee, taking into consideration the slow maturity of the Devon breed of cattle. The steer awarded the first premium was better in the loin and would dress a larger proportion of net to gross than the steer awarded the second premium."

and over, L. Rawson being the only exhibitor, carried off the three premiums. In grades or crosses one year old or over there were five entries, two Herefords and three Shorthorns. The awards

In the class of Devons two years old

Gain per day
Weight since birth
Ibs.
Ibs.
Ibs.
Dos.
1st Shorthorn steer Major, \$30 . 1.585 2.17
2d Sh'n steer Geo Wash'ton \$20 1,250 2.09
3d Hereford steer Bailey, \$10... 1,280 2.06 The judges said respecting the entries in

were as follows:

"The five yearling steers entered in the ring had made a very thrifty growth without that forcing process which develops an undue proportion of fat to lean.

"The first premium steer was a remark-

"The first premium steer was a remarkably handsome, finely-bred and well proportioned animal, and, considering age, well matured. The steer could only be improved, from a butcher's standpoint, by continued liberal feeding and skillful handling most likely to insure the proper development of lean to fat. This animal was nicely proportioned throughout with was nicely proportioned throughout, with small, neat head, short, thin and nicely tapering neck, and medium fine in bone, with straight top, bottom and side lines, and for a yearling thickly covered with mellow, firm meat. The second premium steer was but a shade inferior in any par-ticular to the animal awarded the first

Cattle.

and side line, line cow assurance that the cow would dress a large proportion of excellent meat to gross weight. The cow would have furnished a better quality of meat and doubtless cut to better profit before she reached her present advanced age as a butcher's beast.

steer had small neau, snow, more thickly meated, and a superior handler. The second premium steer was very evenly mated with the first premium steer, slightly as the steer awarded the first place. The she is with rump not ag well slight as the steer awarded the first place. The she is with rump not ag well slight as the steer awarded the first place. The she is third premium steer was hardly as well she had made an average gain per day since birth of 1.19 lbs. The Hereford cow Beefy Back was In cows three years old or over, only

> awarded the first premium was a superior specimen of a profitable butcher's beast, and gave every indication of cutting an unusually large proportion of choice cuts. This cow had a small, neat head; short, thin, nicely tapering neck, straight top, bottom and side lines, was fine in bone, evenly fatted, well let down in twist, wellroportioned throughout, and mounted or nort legs.

grade Hereford cow was over old; the second to Morrow & Muir, of Clintonville, Ky., and was 1,324 days old, to as good profit as the first premium cow." In the grand sweepstakes for the best single animal of any age or tition in this class was very sharp, as will breed of cattle, which was regarded as the be seen by the following report from the big event of the show, thirty-one of the best animals were sent into the ring. The following gentlemen composed the award ing committee: T. Erwin, Bloomington; J. H. Bunn, Peoria; Jas. Pletz, Polo; F. Gertiser, Springfield, and H. A. Heinemann, Belleville. The committee had a most difficult task to perform, and after several hours of careful application of the best-known tests, the grand honor of the Fat Stock show was awarded to the grade Shorthorn steer McMullen, owned by J. D. Gillett, of Elkhart, Ill. This steer was the one awarded the sweepstakes premium before by another committee as being the best 3-year old steer of any breed in the show. His description will be found in the report of the judges in that class. In the Grand Sweepstakes for the best

five steers of any breed, the prize of \$250 was awarded to the Herefords from the herd of T. L. Miller, of Beecher, Ill. class was awarded to the grade Hereford steer Broadhorns, owned by C. M. Culbertson. The first prize in the twoyear-old class went to the grade Shorthorn steer Echerd, owned by Davey Grant, and for the best yearling steer, to H. S. Bur leigh, on a grade Hereford. The commit-

tee in their report said, that while the cat

former exhibitions, the meat was alto. gether preferable for block purposes. Michigan was represented in the exhibition by Mr. Frank Wilson, of Jackson, who has been an exhibitor of hogs and sheep at each of the annual shows, at all of which he has been very successful; but we will defer our notice of these classes until

next week.

While the breeders of our State made rather a poor showing as exhibitors in the great show, yet when it came to purchas ing the best of the animals on exhibition, Michigan came to the front; and we can safely say that the best animals exhibited will be hung up at Christmas in the Mansof the three. The second premium steer few exceptions, were too fat to cut to the will be hung up at Christmas in the Mansmuch resembled the steer given the first best advantage, and some were much past i field Market, at the stall of Wm. Smith &

870 lbs; White Lady, 1,485 lbs; Cal Mills, to Mudge, he started to secure a patent for the article cultural Society, has received 1,710 lbs; Johnnie Bull, 1,917 lbs.

Maid of the Mist, 1,560 lbs; Lady Elliott, 1,335 lbs; May Queen, 1,420 lbs. Sheep-Eleven Cotswolds, av 200 lbs;

30 Southdowns, av 163 lbs; 10 Merinos av 140 lbs. These purchases were made for Smith & Son by Mr. Charles Tucker, and looked upon by a great many people as

as the best steer in the building. In closing we desire to express our courtesies shown, and hope to meet them all at the exhibition of 1882.

THE DRIVE WELL PATENT.

DUPLAIN. Nov. 2nd. 1881. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Would you be kind enough to give your readers a little history of this drive well business. There seems to be a great deal of excitement in this State about Mr. Green excitement in this State about Mr. Green and his rights. What points in the drive well system encroach on his right? Or does he claim the right on all drive wells? When did he take his patent out? The fact, concerning the case would prove very interesting reading under existing circumstances. WM. Armour.

tent in 1871. From what we can evidence will have to be good and sound, learn, Mr. Green's claims cover any well not merely hearsay or recollection. The constructed on this system, and so far he New York farmers are making common has managed to collect royalties from thousands of farmers and others in some of the

know, struck upon the idea of driving a sharpened iron or steel rod down until it the Illinois Industrial University exhibited tapped a vein of water, then withdrawing seven head of cattle, comprising two the rod and forcing an iron tube into the grade Herefords, two grade Shortherns, two opening made by it. This was finally chang- grade Devons and a pure bred Ayrshire. ed into using a sharpened tube instead of The animals were under the care of Prof. the rod, so that all that was required was Geo. Morrow, of the University, and were

In this country some time before the war of the rebellion we think, the same system found so efficacious by the French was recommended, and in one instance at least the process was published in a receipt book, as a certain method to obtain water at any point it was desired. But they were sold to a Chicago butcher, Mr. this was never brought into notice until in T. White, and he slaughtered them the the first year of the war, when, the wells in same day. Mr. White gave it as his opin. Virginia having in several instances been poisoned by the inhabitants, this same Mr. Green, then Colonel of a volunteer New York regiment, having had the benefit of a military education at West Point, suggested to his men the idea of procuring water by forcing an iron rod into the ground until water was reached. At first no tubing was used, the water being allowed to come up in the hole as far as it was forced, and then small pumps used to draw it up as needed. Later, sheet iron cylinders were used, but it was extremely difficult to get them into the hole in good shape. Colonel Green had employed a man named Mudge to do this work, a member of his regiment and later this Mudge was discharged and went home to New York. Afterward Col. Green had some trouble with an inferior officer of his regiment, shot him, and retired to civil life also. He was prosecuted for the shooting, and was engaged in a legal fight for the next four years in conse-

Mudge, on his return, drove a number of these wells, but they did not answer his expectations, and he quit the work for more remunerative employment. Then a James Suggett, whom Mudge had employed as an assistant, went into the business. From want of money to procure the necessary tle were not so fat as those slaughtered at sheet iron for tubing a well he was driving, he hit upon the plan of sharpening gas pipe, and using it both as a drill and as a wall for the well after it had been driven. The sharpening and hardening of the gas pipe turned out to be just what was needed to make drive wells a success, and the fortunate discoverer took out a patent for this tubular drill in 1864, his application having been made some six months previously. He found a ready sale for his patent, and sold territorial rights all through the country. This patent made him quite a wealthy man, and the pur chasers of territory at once commenced collecting royalty from owners of drive

Col. Green, by this time, had got through at 8 cents per lb.

it. Mudge voluntarily resigned any claims Herefords-Conqueror, weight. 2,145 he had, to Green, and in 1866 Green securlbs; Bachelor, 2,035 lbs; Will, 1,965 lbs; ed the patent he had applied for. Mudge Washington, 1,930 lbs; Kansas, 1,925 lbs; had secured a patent also, previous to this, Tom Brown, 1,700 lbs; Oxford, 1,550 lbs; but as he surrendered his claims to Green, Suggett was the only one with whom the former had to contest the ownership of the patents on the process. Claims for infringement from owners of the rival ed gentlemen have been chose wing nampatents came up, and after a fight of Oirectors: E. S. Stoddard, a Board nearly two years, the U. S. District Court H. Mills, H. D. Russell, T. M. Soling, D. of the District of Columbia decided that him that they were bought worth the money. The heifer Lady Aberdeen, from the Bow Park Farm, was acknowledged by all made an agreement with an iron pump Adams. Bow Park Farm, was acknowledged by all made an agreement with an iron pump who saw her in Chicago to be the most manufacturer whereby he insisted, for a perfect animal that had been exhibited consideration, that all who had a drive there, while the grade Hereford steer Con well should use one of the pumps of this queror, from the herd of T. L. Miller, was manufacturer. This brought about another fight, the rival pump-makers joining in testing the validity of Green's patent. Green won the case in the lower U.S. thanks to the officers of the Association for | Court, and the parties in interest talked of taking it up to the Supreme Court, but it was never done. Since that time several cases before various District Courts have invariably been decided in Green's favor, and he has gathered in royalties wherever he could find a drive well. His claims, therefore, are based on a patent on the manner of driving the wells, and would cover any drive well, while Suggett's are for the tubular drill. This is a brief history of the case, so far as we can learn, but there are undoubtedly many minor points omitted. As the low-district bring in a lease for 99 years, a lease that will hold the land, nearly an er United States Courts will undoubtedly acre, and B. knew of it when he sold the follow the precedents of those which have land. One atterney says B. is liable for formerly decided in Green's favor, it is the value of the land and all the damages er United States Courts will undoubtedly Mr. Green, the party owning the patent on drive wells, first took his patent out in 1866. At that time, as we understand it, the patent covered only the driving of an the patent covered only the driving of an for those posted in the law to decide. No in the right and how proceed to get the land or value of it? Very respectfully, C. F. iron rod into the ground until a vein of one man can afford to fight the matter to water was struck, when a tube was inserted a conclusion alone, and we recommend through which the water could flow. Later all interested to join with the State Grange the iron rod was hollowed, so that all that in testing the validity of this patent. In the ordinary warranty deed, he covenants was necessary was to drive it into the this way the expense will be small to each, therein that he is well seized of the premisground until the water was reached. This and the chances of success largely increas-

A COMPETITIVE TEST.

known to have been sunk.

At the recent live stock show at Chicago to drive it down until water was reached. a nice lot. These cattle were brought to the exhibition as the result of an experiment, wherein it was designed to show what could be done in the way of feeding animals of the four breeds represented upon the same kind of feed, and giving them the same care. After the exhibition ion that the two grade Shorthorn steers were altogether the best for market purposes, showing a greater proportion of lean meat to gross weight than any of the other breeds. This will prove a set back to those who have always maintained that a Shorthorn must be favored in his feeding to make him keep up with the Hereford or Devon in beef-making; but in this instance at least the Shorthorns carried off the honors in a fair test, where no favors were shown. Prof. Morrow would be doing a service if he would give a history of the way in which these animals were fed and cared for.

Stock Notes.

The Powell Bros. have just received another lot of Clydesdales, making the fifteenth importation by them this season. The stock arrived in excellent shape. The demand for Clydesdales is on the increase. and cannot but have a good effect on the agricultural horses of the country. This firm are the largest importers of Clydesdale stock in the country, and can always show a great variety to purchasers. Those who want a Clydesdale should look over this lot early, so as to secure a choice from and certain remedy; when properly applied the whole.

MR. JAMES TAYLOR, of Kalamazoo, offers some well bred Jersey stock for sale. The bull Chandler, to whom the heifers offered for sale are in calf, is an especially clean with castile or carbolic soap well bred animal, All the young stock is elizible to registry, and are of guaranteed the dandruff, then rub as dry as possible purity of breeding. His advertisement will be found in another column.

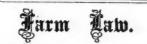
AT the recent Fat Stock Show in Chica go, one of the most taking exhibitions made was eight snow white grade Shorthorn steers, averaging 1,955 lbs. each, beonging to the great cattle feeder, Col. J. T. Gillett, of Elkhart, Ill. They were all The animal should not be returned to the sold to the Imboden Bros., of Decatur, Ill.,

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

NUMBER 46.

State A.C. STERLING, Secretary of the Agricultura association of the "Union Valley." Sales of the St. Joseph counties of Hillociety will embrace the and Jackson, with ic, Branch, Calhoun cated at Litchneld lace of business lo capital stock of the Asdale Co. The thousand dollars, and is diciation is one of ten dollars each. The ed into shares Adams.

Livingston Republican: W. J. Garlo, of Genoa, has just imported a pair of improve Chester White pigs, purchased of Seth Todd, of Ohio.



Inquiries from subscribers falling under the head of "Law in Relation to Agriculture," will be answered in this column or by letter. Address communications to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney and Counseller at Law, 36 Seitz Block, Detroit, Mich.

Breach of Covenant.

Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR.—A buys 80 acres of land of B., on which there is a schoolhouse. B gives a full covenant warranty deed, and says the school district has no title to the

Answer.-When a man sells land giving es and has a right to sell. If it turns out is covered by a recissue of the original paed. But it is well to understand that the that he did not own the land, or a certain portion of it, he has committed a breach of this covenant of "seizin," as it is called, and he is liable for the damages thus occause also, and those interested in each casioned, which may be recovered in an State can help the other materially in col- action of covenant, or under our Michigan lecting evidence, especially as New York practice, in action of assumpset for breach was the first State in which drive wells are of contract. It makes no difference that he or the grantee knew that some one else claimed a portion of the land sold. The possession of the corner lot in question, by the school district, is notice to the world ts (the district's) rights there, ing more. Its possession will protect its rights, but will not relieve a third party from the consequences of selling what does

not belong to him. The measure of damages for breach of covenant of seizin may in general be stated to be the value of the land as contemplated by the parties at the time of the transaction. But this question is easily complicated and led into technical refinements which need not here be enlarged

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philsdelphia, Pa., author of "The Horee and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free, Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farmer. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street Detroit

Lice on Cattle.

Howell, Nov. 5th, 1881 Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer Will you tell me what will rid cattle of lice? They are the blue variety and seem to infest the white cattle worst.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-Cattle in perfect health are rarely troubled with these pests; when they are, it is usually from exposure with lousy stock, or being confined where lousy animals have been previously kept. The usual mercurial preparations, used for their destruction, are not only destructive to the parasites, but often endanger the life of the affected animal as well. We have long since discontinued their use, and find in petroleum or coal oil, a safe, clean we have never known it to fail. If the skin presents an unhealthy appearance, which it does when long pestered with these vermin, the animal should be removed to comfortable quarters, washed and water, using a soft brush to remove with woolen cloths, 1et the animal stand until the hair is perfectly dry. Then take a piece of woolen or cotton cloth, saturate it with the oil, ring it out so there is no drip from it, but not too dry; then pass it over the bair of the animal from head to foot. Usually one or two such applications are all that is required to effect a cure. old quarters, but removed where no lousy

apt to be the case with early ones, grown

Breeding Swine.

From a late pamphlet publication by Mr. Howard, member of Parliament of Bedford, England:

The breeding of swine has too often been looked upon with contempt and as beneath notice, so that while cattle and sheep have had the utmost care bestowed upon their breeding by thousands of skillful and wealthy agriculturists, pigs have been comparatively neglected. That much more attention should be paid to the selection of the breed than is at present the case, no one can for a moment doubt. In my own practice I have repeatedly proved how much more profitable is a well-bred pig than a coarse, inferior animal.

Before discussing further the subject of years ago I was led to study the physic' gy of breeding, through meeting y remarkable book, "Intermarriagh de-Alexander Walker; which, although the voted to the human famil Application valuable treatises upon "as Breeding of of the Natural Laws to." In 1854 Mr. Horses, Cattle and Scal practitioner of Reginald Orton, a M two lectures to the Sunderland, deligs' Club upon "The Newcastle Farreeding," in which he Physiology an fixed principles. Sublaid down cvations and experience have sequent o'that the principles laid down satisfied ton are sound; and although, by Mry other breeder, I know somelike of the uncertainties attending the thing of animals, yet I am convinced process, which like all nature's opera ons, are fixed and unalterable, and which cannot be disregarded with impunity.

SIX IMPORTANT POINTS.

From my own observation, from conver sations with the late Mr. M'Combie, and comparing notes with other breeders, I have come to the conclusion that the following cardinal points in the art of breeding have been fairly established:

2. That from the male parent are mainly derived the external structure, configuration, and outward characteristics-the locomotive peculiarities inclusive.

2. From the female parent are derived the internal structure, the vital organs, and, in a much greater proportion than from the male, the constitution, temper and habits.

3. That the purer the race of the parent, the more certainty there is of transmitting its qualities to the offspring. Say two animals are mated: if one is of purer descent than the other, he or she will exercise the most influence in stamping the character of the progeny, particularly if the greater purity is on the side of the male.

4. That, apart from certain disturbing influences or causes, the male, if of pure race, and descended from a stock of uniform color, stamps the color of the offspring.

5. That the influence of the first male is not unfrequently protracted beyond the birth of the offspring of which he is the parent, and his mark is left upon subsequent progeny.

6. That the transmission of diseases of the vital organs is more certain if on the side of the female, and diseases of the joints if on the side of the male parent. I could adduce numerous facts in support of these confusions, but the following must suffice:

FIRST, AS TO COLOR. Twenty to thirty years ago the Duke of Bedford had at Woburn a herd of black sows, which were always crossed with a pure white boar. I noticed on severa visits that the young ones were all white. Since that period. I have on several occasions crossed Berkshires with a white boar. and the result invariably has been a litter of white pigs, with scarcely a spot of black. A few years ago I paid a visit to the farm of the late Mr. Dumbrell, near Brighton. He had a very large herd of Channel Island cows. On remarking that he kept a Sussex bull, he informed me that his object was to obtain red calves, inasmuch as Alderney calves were unsalable. Although the Sussex is not of so ancient a race, the calves invariably came red. With regard to the internal and external organization theory, the invariable result of crossing a mare with a male ass producing a mule, and the reverse method of crossing producing a mule, are perhaps the best proofs: but I have tried many experiments with poultry, more particularly with the Cochin hen and the Game cock. I have bred many thousands from this cross; the result has been without a single exception, an enlarged Game cock, and a hen which laid Cochin eggs. This theory has also been often confirmed in my personal experience in the breeding of both nag and cart horses.

WITH RESPECT TO THE PRACTICE of crossing, the difference should always be borne in mind between the crossing of different breeds, and the crossing of different strains of the same breed. In the former case, the result is necessarily a cross-bred animal; but in the latter, the purity is naturally retained, with the manifest advantage of an introduction of new blood. While the fact has been recognized that our improved breeds have all been established by the crossing of distinct races, the character of each of late years has been sustained and improved by selection and crossing of animals from the different

strains of the same breed thus established. The greatest claim that any herd or flock has to purity of breed may be computed by the length of time which has elapsed since its crossing with any other breed. The proof of recent use of any other breed in a herd will generally be seen in the progeny; if a cross has been recent the charlapse of twenty years, distinct features of a former cross will appear. This shows how much care and judgment are necessary in the selection of animals by breeders who care to maintain uniformity of character.

SOME FOURTEEN YEARS AGO.

hibited at one of our principal shows. He could afford to, and would give (I think) was a very perfectly shaped animal, and 25c more per barrel if they were packed was declared to be out of a sow of my own breeding; but about his pedigree I was deceived. The result of his introduction into my herd was most disastrous, and not until the blood had been completely eliminated did I get clear of his evil influence. In cases, where, for stock purposes, breeding in-and-in is resorted to, the most vigorous of the litters of both sexes should be selected. Especial care should however, be paid to the selection of the male. The late Mr. Fisher Robbs was in his earlier career a most successful breeder of pigs. He used to wast that for twenty five years he had never gone away from his own herd Under such arcumstances he had of necessity very ten to breed from animals very closely

the ongest of the progeny on both sides; he his means he obtained a few animals of great merit, but after pursuing the breeding, I would observe that some thirty practice for some years, a large proportion of the litters were small, ill-shaped, and many of them deformed. If fecundity, freedom from disease, and strength of constitution are to be maintained, frequent change of blood is a necessity; for pigs, according to my experience, degenerate more rapidly from in and-in breeding than any other animal. Where the maintenance of uniformity of character is a point of importance, as with exhibitors, change of blood should be introduced on the female side, inasmuch as the male has so much more influence upon the outward appearance than the opposite sex.

Marketing Crops.

At a late meeting of the Western N. Y. Farmers' Club was discussed the question br there are certain laws pertaining to of the best time to put crops upon the mar ket, and the following is condensed from a paper read by Mr. Geo. Ewer, on the

"The matter of marketing crops, when considered in its various aspects and reations, is a subject of prime importance fall, and for similar reasons about all of toes sprout or not before planting. We to the farmer, and in a certain sense to the their apples. The wheat, barley, oats and whole community. I have seen it so stated corn they do not for the most part sell and I think the proposition is generally conceded to be the correct one, that when eral rule, to keep one crop of any kind unfarm products bring a good price the va- til after another is harvested, but some rious other businesses are generally more time during the year we can get a remuprosperous. After several successive years during which a range of low prices has best to have our produce in as good condiprevailed, there has been of late a materi. al advance in the prices of nearly all, if not although some may sell poorer articles at all the farm products. As there has been a decrease in the yield in many cases the farmers will not receive any more, and perhaps, in some localities not as much money, but as an offset they will not have as much to harvest and to draw to market, and with some crops, notably potatoes, this is quite an item. When viewed from the farmers' standpoint it seems to be no we should, I think, be satisfied with our remore than just that he should get a good, and perhaps I may say, a comparatively high price for his products. No class work more hours, or perform harder labor, and in no occupation are there, I think, so many vicissitudes of changes of climate, blight, insect enemies, &c., to contend with and to overcome, in securing satisfac tory compensation for labor and the investment of capital. When viewed from the many cases the thing has quite a different aspect. Mr. Horace Greeley, who was cream butter, and a good, not too lean

standpoint of the consumer, however, in both editor and farmer, and was really philanthropic in his feelings, and who wrote what he knew, and I think some things which he guessed at, about farming, when treating in his book, or his paper of the subject of the advisability of planting | for sweet cream butter, one pound of such | more orchards, said that they should be so butter requiring 35.4 pounds of milk; from abundant, and so extensive that a barrel of the cream of subsequent skimming a small apples could be sold in New York city for quantity of sour cream butter is prepared; one dollar. This might be well enough for the consumer, but he did not take into pounds of milk are required for one says: "The milk of a farrow cow will not be the account that when sent from this section (and a considerable proportion of the products of this section are sent to New barrel, thirty cents, and the freight, which is. I think, about twenty-five cents, it would leave a very little more than enough to pay for picking, barreling and drawing to market. After being accustomed to purchase provisions so low, it seems rather hard to the consumer to have to pay such high prices as now prevail, and I have heard that some have said that the farmers are making all the money, but we

who are of that class may have no com-

punctions in regard to this matter, because

farmers as a class, besides working harder,

are more saving in nearly all the economies

of life. "All will agree, I think, that it is best to prepare well, and so that it will present an attractive appearance, whatever we have to sell. I have sometimes thought, however, that there was a premium paid added during this operation, skimmed for poor produce, and that there was not milk being used to rinse down the sides of a sufficient difference made between the the churn; the butter comes in small pelgood and poor. In the wheat crop, for lets, like pin-heads, and the churning is instance, I have drawn wheat to market stopped at this point; the butter is gather that I thought was very nice and clean, ed in a strainer, and kneaded with the Others would draw at the same time and hands; salt is added at the rate of threeto the same place, wheat that was not as eighths of an ounce to the pound, and after plump and bright colored and not as clean, more working with the hands the butter is and would get the same price. Then made up into five pound rolls and laid in sometimes I have drawn a little that was an ice chest, where it remains an hour not so nice. I suppose the buyers establand a half and cools down to 53 degrees lished a price, and, although they would prefer the better samples, yet because they butter worker. Kneading at first with the vanted to maintain the good will of the community generally and have farmers sell to them, would take all that did not fall below a certain grade. In regard to fruit, it has become an established custom to face packages, that is, select the largest, fairest and best colored specimens and put them where they will be first seen. The shippers also, if they put them in sacks, or has the whole in charge. The product of barrels, face potatoes. I have asked ship- the factory is in nearly all cases ranked as pers if they supposed purchasers if they first class by the Copenhagen exporters, knew that the fruit (apples for instance) were not uniformly as good as they were on top, would pay more for them if they were thus faced than if they were put in acteristics in respect of color, shape and just as they would average. They said size of progenitor will often obtrude. It they thought they would, and that they is remarkable to note that, even after the had become so accustomed to it that they East, and this chiefly arises from the fact expected to find them thus faced. A rela- that it is somewhat difficult to keep any tive of mine told me that two or three great quantity of them. Thus only so

differently. He inquired how differently. The buyer said they should have them faced, that he should not put in any really very poor apples, but that he should have selected the finest appearing apples to face the barrels. In one instance where buyers were packing potatoes, they told me that they faced both ends of the sack so that when sold to grocers in New York, they would come with barrels on drays the potatoes would appear well on top in the sacks, and when turned into the barrels the bottom part of selected potatoes would present a fine appearance on the top of the barrel.

"As regards the best time to sell, different farmers differ very much. Some whom I know make it a uniform rule, with extraordinary exceptions, to sell all products as soon as they can conveniently get them into market. This method has some advantages. One of these is that the produce is in no danger of losing in value from threshed, or from decay, if it is fruit or vegetables. Nor is it likely to be destroyed by vermin or lose by exposure if not known to increase in weight. By keeping the grain a very long time (some keep only lose by vermin, but the interest amount to quite a little sum.

"Because they have not cellars in which to store them, and if they had it is considerable work to put them in and take them out again; because it involves considerable ed to sell some part of their produce, farmers in the vicinity where I reside sell a large proportion of their potatoes in the early. I would not think it best, as a gennerative price: I would say, then, it is tion as we can witnout too much labor, for the usual price, I think if we establish a reputation for always having good produce we may soon command enough more to pay us, and then we must exercise our best judgment as to the time to sell. If on reviewing our sales for the past year or years, we see that we received on the whole, an average of the prevailing prices,

Butter From Sweet Cream.

In Europe the butter which is made in Denmark has a reputation for being the best known, especially so far as its keeping qualities are concerned. A German paper, the Milch Zeitung, thus describes the process of its manufacture, as followed at one christened. of the largest Danish factories.

"The special aim at this factory is the production of the finest quality of sweet cheese; a large quantity of milk is worked up, 55,000 pounds for instance, in the week ending June 18. The cream from the finest skimming, taken off after the milk has stood nine or ten hours, is used on an after the fun, unless accompanied by a certificate of health signed by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon under penalties of not less than \$1,taking both kinds of butter together, 31.2 A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribune pound of butter. Never less than 0.5 per so copious as the first year after calving, but cent. of fat is left in the skimmed milk, this limit being strictly fixed in order that third years after calving; and, for further York city) after deducting the cost of the the cheese shall be fair in quality. To cool the milk as quickly as possible the for a fourth year. Farrow cows more easily tanks in which the milk vessels are to be take flesh in the third year after calving than set are first nearly filled with broken ice in the first and second, and especially the and a little water; the milk pails, of oval first. We must be careful, then as to feed. form and holding about 70 pounds each, are then forced down into this thick icepap; in forty-five minutes the milk falls from 86 to 68 degrees, and in thirty minutes more to 55 degrees; when skimmed the temperature of the milk is about 36

degrees. "The cream is heated to about 52 de gress preparatory to churning; in winter it is heated about 3 degrees higher; the same is done if the cows have been fed on old hay, or if there has been an unusually large proportion of beans and vetch to their rations. The churning occupies from twenty-seven to thirty minutes; no water is again, when it is finally kneaded with the hands is preferred because, as it is claimed, the buttermilk is more completely worked out. The utmost cleanliness is maintained throughout the factory, and scrupulously careful attention is required to the details of the management of the cream and butter, under the immediate supervision of the skilled dairy woman who whose judgment of it is held in extraordi nary respect."

Storing and Keeping Potatoes.

Of late years the potato has been one of the most profitable of farm crops in the years ago he and his son came into Roch- many are grown as can be preserved, and ester with a load of apples in barrels. A as the accommodations are limited there is buyer, who I think was also a shipper, no glut in the market, as there is with said he would give him a certain price per things which are grown and must be sent barrel. The relative said he thought they to the market at once. Of course there was induced to buy a first-prize boar ex were worth more. The buyer said he are times when potatoes rule low. This is Detr

vegetation. So also those who grow potatoes and have no conveniences for storing them. These have to market in the fall and have to take whatever price may rule for them. Those who have good cellars under their barns, or in any place sate from frost and yet cool and dry, can generally make potato growing pay very well, and these are usually the ones who do. In old times The American Art a large quantity of potatoes were stored out of doors in the open ground, They were arranged in long ridges, not in great bulk, as even a mass of potatoes will heat and covered with earth sufficiently thick to keep out the frost. But since the ap. pearance of the potato disease this plan is not much followed, though the rotting has of late been very much diminished. The infected tubers will often rot, especially if the mass heats a little, and the diseased ones will often communicate the disease to the rest. In a cellar this can be seen heating, if it is grain and damp when and noted, but in a mound out of doors no one knows of the trouble till spring, when great loss has been found. Besides this it is so difficult to get at them in winproperly stored. Products that are sold ter that those that have no way to preserve by weight, as nearly all are, will many of potatoes except this, as a general thing them lose because they will not weigh as prefer not to grow at all rather than to be much if kept some time, though in some bothered with this. Dampness undoubtedinstances wheat, when very dry, has been ly favors the growth of the potato disease and therefore where there is any chance at all of the disease existing in the roots they wheat two or three years), the holders not ought to be stored as dry as possible. Those which are to be kept in this general way should be dry and cool, but this should be especially see to in the case of seed pota. toes. Since the potato beetle came among us it is clear that we have had the very best results from early planting and by the labor to bury them so that they are safe use of the earliest varieties. Now these from frost; because of the liability to de- early kinds are more easily affected by cay, and because they wish to or are oblig- warmth than the late ones. They sprout easily and coolness is therefore the more essential for them. Some people think it makes little difference whether seed potahave known people to tear off sprouts several inches long and cut up the tubers, in full faith that they will sprout again and be none the worse for it. They do generaly grow, but there is little doubt but they are constitutionally weaker and much more liable to disease than those which do not sprout till ready to go in the ground .-

Agricultural Items.

Germantown Telegraph.

Nor a single horse, cow, sheep or hog should be kept on the farm this winter, that has not a shelter to keep it comfortable. If this shelter has not yet been provided, lose no time in making it. Enough food will be saved in a single winter to make the shelter. Thousands of domestic animals die every winter that would survive if comfortable quarters were provided.

NEARLY 1,000 dishes were staged at the Essex County, England, Potato Show, Sept. 28, many of them being of favorite American kinds, including Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron and Snowflake. One lesson of this occasion, according to a local paper, was that some of the varieties now advertised and charged for as new are well known sorts re-

GOV. CULLAM, of Illinois, on the first inst. prohibited the importation of cattle from ertain counties of the States of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersev. Delaware and Maryland, into that State on and after the 10th, unless accompanied by 000 or over \$10,000 for each offence. This action is taken to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, which prevails in the lo-

it will make as much butter, as I have fully experiments, I am going to continue her or Give a greater proportion of bran, middlings, rye, oat, buckwheat, or barley meal, and less of Indian meal; and if she has been fed flaxseed or cottonseed meal, reduce this to a half pint morning and evening. See that she is well salted, and, above all, provided with an abundance of pure water, morning, noon and night. This is very important, and conduces to a larger flow of milk and lessens the liability of taking on fathin detriment to this and the production of butter. Of all ground stuff, wheat bran is, perhaps, the safest feed to promote the secretion of milk, and will keep a cow in fair flesh also if she has a good quality of hay or clover. It would be better also for the water to be slightly warmed in cold weather which is given her to drink, or at least take off the chill."



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Visitors to the Dore Gallery, London, will remember the superb painting, occupying nearly an entire side of the splendid gallery, entitled

Christ Leaving the Prætorium.

Of this magnificent painting-the most important of Dore's works-a pure line steel engraving has just been completed in England. This engraving is only sold by sub. scription, and the price is £6, or about \$30. It is absolutely impossible to secure a copy at a less price, except through this offer. The engraving represents the Savior as he is leaving the Prætorium, after being condemned to crucifixion. He is descending the steps leading from the judgment court. At the foot of the steps stand two burly executioners, in charge of the cross which the Savior is to bear. On the right are the followers and believers of Christ, with despair in their every look, while the mother of our Lord is an agonized and fainting attendant. In the rear and on the left are the judges and scoffers, surrounding Pontius Pilate, who are looking with fierce complacency on their work. The central figure is that of Christ, as he uncomplainingly descends the steps to take up the cross and bear it to the scene of his cruci

The work in this portion of the engray, ing is more perfect and beautiful than we had supposed could ever be executed. The expressions of the faces, the grouping of the figures, and the careful attention to detail in the drapery and accessories of the picture, are all carried out in perfection and with consummate skill. There is a very large number of figures in the work. and all are depicted with life-like faithful ness. It stands to-day unquestionably

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NOVEMBER 15, 1881

Korticultura

RESSION OF THE AM POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

(Continued.)

At the conclusion of Prest. V

TON.

dress, on Wednesday, the con nominations was called, and r following list of names, which sequently elected by the so Marshall P. Wilder, of Bost President; Patrick Barry, of Ro Y., first Vice President, w president for each State, pr ritory and district; Prof. W. Lansing, Michigan, Secreta Mitchell, Philadelphia, Pa., Ge N. Y., J. F. C. Hyde, Mass., 1 mans, Ga., and J. H. Masters, Executive Committee ; Benjam Boston, Mass., Treasurer. Th on Revision of Catalogue, the g Committee, of one from each Committee on Foreign Fruits, Native Fruits, on Synonyms jected Fruits, were also anno the principal old officers wer with the exception of Secreta ning and Treasurer E. W. B

declined a re-election. Dr. Warder, of Ohio, was t the chair, while P. Barry, as the general Fruit Committee, that on Revision of Catalog briefly on behalf of those com which the society adjourned on Thursday morning. The morning session, on Th

called to order by President farther report was made, by C man of Missouri, as Chairman tee on Credentials. The repo going treasurer, previously i referred to an examining com also reported correct, and ado Resolutions were offered by of Michigan, which were read to the Committee on Native

instructions to report at the p ing, as follows: WHEREAS The American Society recognizes the establi correct and appropriate nom one of the first and most esser ward the general dissemination pomological knowledge; and, Whereas, Our State and l

tural, borticultural and pomo ties now are, and seem likely the chief means through whi improvements of this charac brought home to the great ma WHEREAS, There is, at p apparent harmony of action, ject, on the part of such socie

ly, so far as the naming, disexamination of the fruits, as principles upon which aware made are concerned; and, WHEREAS, Such lack of action may reasonably be, in ure, attributed to the want of

ted and generally recognized principles, or rules of universa therefore, Resolved, That a comm pointed, charged with the du set of such principles or rul forth and recommended by for the adoption and use of ndividuals or societies, who

do with the naming, classifying exhibiting or judging of frui also the naming of new or new varieties.

Resolved, That when such principles or rules shall have and adopted by this society, i shall be required to govern the committee on Native Fra

nomenclature of native frui come to their knowledge, in society may be enabled to practice to the same.

Resolved, That measures give to the rules so adopted licity, accompanying the s

suggestion, to all societies are in charge of exhibitions of fr be embodied in the premiun the rules governing their ex Resolved, That, in pursu purpose, it be made the dutident of this society, at the o

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biennial session, to appoint on Nomenclature, whose d to supervise the nomencl placed upon its tables for e o correct the same whenever Mr. George Ellwanger, Ch Committee on Foreign Fr Europe, his biennial report

was made by his son. Th tioned several varieties of f pears, cherries, &c., which come to attract favorable at referred to the decreased d eign varieties, considering the increased production o which, being natives of ou soils, are for that reason the adopted to their requiremen The subject of grape cul up, and was introduced by

Geo. W. Campbell, of De devoted mainly to the prod crossing and hybridization, He argued that by this p hope to ultimately produce equal to the best foreign ranting this anticipation, he rapid improvements of the and hoped for still more wo in the future. He asserted our Northern States, we climate than that of France the European grape, and assurance that the time can tant, when America will st vine producing countries. On the conclusion of

society proceeded to the varieties, as named in the Adirondac was quite demned as unproductive, a ing in vigor; although succ Island as a graft upon vigo was also said to succeed in some growers. Several go that it be stricken from the Agawam was commen

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and several others as muc and as handsome as Black Brighton was said to be In making a selection of trees, preference

should be given to those that grow in the

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Korticultural.

INSSION OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT BOS-TON.

(Continued.)

At the conclusion of Prest. Wilder's ad. dress, on Wednesday, the committee on nominations was called, and reported the following list of names, which were sub sequently elected by the society, viz: Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, Mass., President; Patrick Barry, of Rochester, N. V. first Vice President, with a vice president for each State, province, territory and district; Prof. W. J. Beal, of Lansing, Michigan, Secretary; J. E. Mitchell, Philadelphia, Pa., Geo. Thurber, N. Y., J. F. C. Hyde, Mass., P. J. Berckmans, Ga., and J. H. Masters, Nebraska, Executive Committee; Benjamin G. Smith, Boston, Mass., Treasurer. The committee on Revision of Catalogue, the general Fruit Committee, of one from each State, the Committee on Foreign Fruits, that on New Native Fruits, on Synonyms and on Rejected Fruits, were also announced. All the principal old officers were re-elected, with the exception of Secretary R. Manning and Treasurer E. W. Buswell, who declined a re-election.

Dr. Warder, of Ohio, was then called to the chair, while P. Barry, as Chairman of the general Fruit Committee, and also of that on Revision of Catalogue, reported briefly on behalf of those committees; after which the society adjourned to 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The morning session, on Thursday, was called to order by President Wilder. A farther report was made, by Colonel Coleman of Missouri, as Chairman of Committee on Credentials. The report of the outgoing treasurer, previously received and referred to an examining committee, was also reported correct, and adopted.

Resolutions were offered by T. T. Lyon of Michigan, which were read and referred to the Committee on Native Fruits, with instructions to report at the present meeting, as follows:

WHEREAS The American Pomological Society recognizes the establishment of a correct and appropriate nomenclature as one of the first and most essential steps toward the general dissemination of correct pomological knowledge; and, Whereas, Our State and local agricul-

tural, horticultural and pomological societies now are, and seem likely ever to be, the chief means through which desirable improvements of this character are to be brought home to the great mass of our peo-

WHEREAS, There is, at present, little apparent harmony of action, on this subject, on the part of such societies generally, so far as the naming, displaying and examination of the fruits, as well as the principles upon which awards should be

ade are concerned; and, Whereas, Such lack of harmonious action may reasonably be, in a great measure, attributed to the want of a well digested and generally recognized set of ideas, principles, or rules of universal application

therefore,
Resolved, That a committee be appointed, charged with the duty of framing a set of such principles or rules, to be put forth and recommended by this society, for the adoption and use of all, whether individuals or societies, who may have to do with the naming, classifying, arranging, exhibiting or judging of fruits, including also the naming of new or newly introduced

Resolved, That when such schedule of principles or rules shall have been framed and adopted by this society, its committees shall be required to govern their action thereby; and that it be the special duty of the committee on Native Fruits to report any departure from such rules, in the nomenclature of native fruits, that shall black; quality like Concord. come to their knowledge, in order that the society may be enabled to conform its own ctice to the same.

Resolved, That measures be taken to give to the rules so adopted a wide publicity, accompanying the same with the suggestion, to all societies and individuals, in charge of exhibitions of fruits, that they be embodied in the premium lists, and in

the rules governing their exhibitions and awards.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of such purpose, it be made the duty of the President of this society, at the opening of each biennial session, to appoint a committee

on Nomenclature, whose duty it shall be to supervise the nomenclature of fruits placed upon its tables for exhibition, and to correct the same whenever needful. Mr. George Ellwanger, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Fruits, being in Europe, his biennial report on this subject was made by his son. The report mentioned several varieties of foreign apples, pears, cherries, &c., which had recently come to attract favorable attention. It also

referred to the decreased demand for for eign varieties, considering it as a result of the increased production of native sorts. which, being natives of our climates and soils, are for that reason the more perfectly adopted to their requirements. The subject of grape culture then came

up, and was introduced by a paper, from Geo. W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio, devoted mainly to the process of artificial crossing and hybridization, and its results. He argued that by this process we may hope to ultimately produce varieties fully equal to the best foreign sorts. As warranting this anticipation, he referred to the rapid improvements of the last few years; and hoped for still more wonderful results in the future. He asserted that, even in our Northern States, we have a better climate than that of France-the home of the European grape, and expressed his assurance that the time cannot be far distant, when America will stand first among vine producing countries.

On the conclusion of the essay, the society proceeded to the discussion of varieties, as named in the catalogue.

Adirondac was quite generally condemned as unproductive, and the vine lack ing in vigor; although successful in Rhode Island as a graft upon vigorous stock. It was also said to succeed in Michigan, with some growers. Several gentlemen urged that it be stricken from the catalogue.

Agawam was commended for Massachusetts-Mr. Story of that State objecting -and it also received favor from Ontario, Michigan and eastern New York.

Alvey was generally regarded as unsatisfactory. Barry was commended by the president

and several others as much like Herbert, and as handsome as Black Hamburgh. Brighton was said to be worthy of a star section of corn.

for Michigan, Ohio, Virginia and Ontario; but as only doubtfully successful in Missouri, when grown upon clay.

the statements that it is prontable in Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western New York and the Canadian provinces; although the last drew forth the statement that, in Montreal, it cannot be sold at a cent a pound, and yet it was claimed to be good Cottage received but faint praise; a star being proposed for Missouri only.

Creveling was similarly treated.

Philadelphia, a 50 acre vineyard of it has been condemned to destruction from unproductiveness.

Croton had proved unsatisfactory, doubtless from tendency to mildew.

Cynthiana seemed to have no popularity except at the south.

Delaware was passed lightly over; but said to be successful in Maine; one of the to mildew. In New York, partially suc cessful; in Missouri more successful than the Concord. (The observaing a trip of one hundred miles, among the vinevards up the Missouri river, are decidedly the reverse of this.) In Michigan it is one of the most profitable.

Diana received almost its only commendation from Georgia.

Elsinburg, Elvira, Essex, Eumelan and Goethe, each received but doubtful commendations.

Herbemont was commended from Ohio and Texas, as their best wine grape. Iona was very highly commended as to quality; although said to be only locally successful. It was claimed to succeed when grafted on healthy, vigorous stocks. Johnson was recommended for Virginia

and South Carolina. Lady was characterized as early and good, following Moore's Early. Lindley was thought by the President, to

be the best of the Rogers Hybrids. Massasoit ranked best in Rhode Island

Western New York and Ohio. Martha was condemned in Rhode Island and Ontario, while in Eastern New York, it was considered more profitable than Concord. Connecticut also approved it. Merrimac was claimed to be superior to

berry, but less vigorous.

Wilder, in Western New York.

Perkins, though commended for Geor gia, was generally thought too poor to re main on the list. Salem was said to be fine in Michigan

New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia,

but condemned in Rhode Island and Connecticut. Telegraph, Union Village and Walter eceived little if any commendation. Wilder received very general praise as

the best of the Rogers Hybrids. Worder, in Georgia, was considered the best of all the black grapes-earlier and better than Concord. It was also esteemed in Connecticut, New Jersey, Ontario, and in parts of Massachusetts.

Having thus reviewed the catalogue list, short time was devoted to the naming and discussion of varieties not catalogued. Early Dawn, one of the best in quality. but foliage of doubtful hardiness.

Monroe, a cross between Delaware and Concord, early, vigorous, delicious. Norwood, said to be larger and better

than Concord-"very good" to "best," vigorous; a long keeper. McDonald's Ann Arbor, very large,

White Ann Arbor, (Woodruff's), on exaibition, with berries dropping badly from the stem. (When unpacked at Boston the stems were thoroughly dry and shriveled, they were said to have been picked two

weeks previously, and were in no condition to be exhibited.—T. T. L.) Red Seedling, (Woodruff's,)-bunches

very large; a week or ten days earlier than Concord.

Jefferson, looks like Lindley; not foxy, nearly as good as Iona and more satisfactory in Massachusetts.

Naomi, has large clusters, but not large berries. Poughkeepsie Red, although

new, was on the society's tables twenty one years ago. Pocklington, was on exhibition, as it

somewhat larger; so far as appearance and | tree is sure to have good roots. quality go it seems like to prove a close | Second, by purchasing near home, and competitor with the following: Niagara, now on the society's tables the second time, still maintains its striking the soil and not injured by drying. appearance, and, while tantalizing the

amateur with statements of its valuable plants, except under conditions prohibitory to small planters. Duchesse, (will the originator tell us

which way to spell it), is again upon the society's tables, and still bears the palm as or new enemies. the finest of the new white grapes, with only the doubt arising from its supposed strain of foreign blood.

Prentiss also puts in an appearance. It must still be accorded a place in advance upon, of both Pocklington and Niagara, so far as quality is concerned, although the bunch is a little smaller and much more compact. The thick skin must render it a long keeper and a good handler.

Lady Washington also came again under discussion. It was exhibited in connection with a number of other seedlings of Mr. Ricketts; and seems to have lost nothing of the high position which it took, upon its first introduction to the notice of the public. It success is regarded with doubt, mainly on account of an alleged infusion of foreign blood.

On closing the discussion of grapes, the Society adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M. T. T. LYON.

HUMBOLDT says that an acre planted with bananas will return as much food FLORICULTURAL.

Among bulbs for forcing in winter, the open sunshine, always avoiding those that Champion, (Tolman,) elicited wide divergences of opinion. A move to have it stricken from the catalogue was met by and on account of its special adaptability injured by having their trunks exposed to to that sort of treatment. It is the costliest of the bulbs, but is by far the most makes ample provision for the protection beautiful. The many varieties known to of the trunks of all kinds of trees, when gardeners are all descended from one they grow in the open air, exposed to the species which grows wild near Aleppo and hot sun; but man, with a perverted taste, Bagdad, in Asia. In its native haunts it is and seemingly with entire ignorance of the generally blue, occasionally varies to pink, consequences, hastens to remove the prohas been produced of almost every con- then wonders why his trees die, or do not ceivable shade and tint of blue, crimson, grow better. This perverted taste is so pink and yellow, and the double varieties universal, that the nurseryman is comare almost as numerous as the single; the pelled to cut off the spurs and lateral forcing. Grown in sand, moss, or water, his trees, or they would fail to please the the Hyacinth gives excellent satisfaction. eye of the purchasers. Trees that can be It is only necessary to fill a hyacinth glass purchased, with spurs and lateral branches with water, insert the bulbs so that the within a foot of the ground, at twice the roots reach its surface, and see to it that usual price, would be cheaper, in the end, the water in the glass does not dry away. than those that have none would be as a most valuable in Massachusetts, but hable If the water becomes foul, and the roots gift. While fruit trees are very much matted and slimy, so that the bulbs are not injured by having the spurs and lateral doing well, carefully take them out, empty branches cut off, they are not injured to and wash the glasses, then take the bulbs the extent that ornamental shade trees are. tions of the writer several years since dur- in a basin of clear water and gently draw especially those that are set on the public the roots through the hand until they are streets; this is because larger trees being free from all impurity, and insert them set, they are trimmed up higher than fruit again in the glasses. After being planted trees, and to make them grow tall and out the pots should be set away in a dark straight, with a little tuft of leaves on top, and moderately cool room, where the roots they are planted very thick in the nursery, will have a chance to form, and little top and thus grow in the shade, where they do growth will be encouraged. Then, when not need lateral branches; but such trees brought into light and air, the growth will are entirely unfit to plant out on the be rapid and vigorous. Bulbs which have borders of hot, dusty roads; yet in growing been forced cannot be made to serve the such trees the nurseryman is but catering same purpose again, but should be planted to the public taste. out in the garden, and allowed to produce little bulblets, which will by and by grow into good plants for garden culture

EVERY November, when florists' window begin to be bright with crysanthemums, most truly "the autumnal flower," I am led to wonder why their beauty is so lit- from which they were removed. They tle known outside the limits of the "profes" have grown not only in the shade, but in a sion." They are certainly very beautiful- soil made rich and loose; to set such tree a plant in full flower will eclipse many of by the side of a hot, dusty road, and ex the much prized window plants, they are pect they will grow well, is to expect of hardy, and require little pampering or petting, and they blossom most abundantly. Trees that grow in the shade not only are ting, and they blossom most abundantly. Possibly, indeed, this very prodigality of unfit to set in the open air because they are bloom must be an item against them, since tall and slim, but they do not have half we prize even loveliness somewhat in pro- the roots that trees do which grow in the portion to its rarity. In Japan, the open air. Those who have had any ex-highest national honors. The bloom of few indeed, and they also know that it is this flower is not unlike that of the aster; very difficult to make them live. The there is the same tightly compressed bud, two reasons why it is difficult to make as if Flora had undertaken to see how them live is, first, by growing in the shade many petals she could roll into one they are entirely destitute of lateral solid, compact "button," the same, irregu | branches, the trunks growing in the shade lar, one-sided way of opening, and the requiring no protection; nature has dissame magnificent, regal flower when fully pensed with it. Second, being protected unfolded. They are also very lasting, and from the wind by other trees, it requires as blossom after blossom is added to the but few roots to support it, and keep it in floral wreath, the plant becomes like a an upright position, and as the soil is cov huge bouquet, continuing in its perfection | ered with a good dressing of decayed vegfor weeks. The Pompon, or dwarf varie- etation, the tree makes a good growth with ties, are especially adapted to window cul- but few feeding roots. When set in the ture, and when done flowering, they can open air this is all changed, and in many be relegated to the cellar until wanted in cases the tree is unable to survive it. the spring. The Japanese sorts have large Never buy trees that have had their roots irregular bizarre looking flowers, attractive for their oddity. In colors we have a clear that have been exposed to a temperature golden yellow, befitting the soubriquet of low enough to freeze them. Never buy "Cloth of Gold," several shades of crimson because they are cheap, unless they are rather on the brownish order, and pure, good. pearly white, the most beautiful and popular In buying fruit trees it is best to become of all. In Japan they have a blue variety, familiar with the form, and to test the which is often represented on Kioto ware, qualities of the fruit of each variety pur-

> dow plants are rather chary of bloom. The Selection of Fruit and Orna

mental Trees. The Massachusetts Ploughman gives the following advice to those who are intend-

ing to purchase nursery stock: Whenever a good nursery is within a reasonable distance, it is best to make selections by visiting it and picking out the trees as they stand in the nursery. There

are many reasons why this is best. First, by comparison with the trees that stand by the side of it, and are of the same age, it is easier to select a tree that has a good, vigorous constitution. There is as much difference in the constitution of trees was also two years ago at Rochester. Al- as there is in animals, and as a rule the though not fully ripe, it was exceedingly trees that are healthy and vigorous when attractive in appearance. The bunch is young will make much the best trees, when about as large as the Niagara, the berry they become old. A vigorous, healthy

selecting the trees before dug up, they can be set immediately after being taken from

Third, trees that grow near where they are to be transplanted have become accharacteristics, its owners refuse to sell climated, and in our opinion are for thi reason much better than those grown where the soil and climate are different. · Fourth, grown near home there is not so much danger of introducing new diseases,

> Fifth, the nurseryman having an established place of business, there is a better chance to become acquainted with his character, and to avoid being imposed

> Sixth, by making the selection while the trees are standing in the nurseries, better formed trees can be secured.

Whenever it is not practicable to visit the nursery, and the trees must be bought of agents, it is important that the agent should have a permanent abiding place, known to the purchaser, so that his reputation will suffer if he should fail to do just as he agrees.

Above all things to be avoided, is paying unreasonably high prices for new and untried varieties of fruit, with long, unpronounceable names; the purchase of these should be left to those who have plenty of money, and large orchards in which they desire to grow as many variethe larger prizes at agricultural fairs. Those who desire to grow fruit for their material as 33 acres of wheat. And he own table, or even for market, should conmight have added, though he did not, that | fine themselves to but few varieties, the the peels of said acre of bananas will up- quality of which is well known, and most set as many people as the juice of a whole of them should be late keeping, if apples

the hot sun. Nature, when left to herself, and is of course single. In cultivation it tection which nature has provided, and latter are generally considered the best for branches up several feet on the trunks of

Nine out of every ten who buy trees, pre-

fer tall, straight ones, with not a leaf to shade the trunk for at least six or eight feet from the roots; such trees are considered beautiful; but few stop to consider that the position that the trees are to occupy is altogether different from the one

exposed long enough to dry the bark, or

but which has not, as yet, made a reputa- chased, trusting to one's taste; even then tion for itself outside that country. Those disappointment may come, as the location, who wish for fall flowers, should by all the soil, and the time of gathering and means try the Crysanthemum, it "fills in" the care after gathering, have much to do very happily at a sesson when most win. To select good trees, of \$1.00, by mail. For sale by Druggists. means try the Crysanthemum, it "fills in" the care after gathering, have much to do just the right varieties, is a task that re quires good judgment and great caution.

In Barbadoes so much injury has been latterly done by rats to the sugar-cane that a bounty of two cents was offered for every rat-tail brought in, which it was hoped would reduce their numbers; but within the past couple of months, notwithstanding there was no perceptible decrease in their destructiveness, an immense number of tails were presented, and it was finally discovered that the rats were bred by the natives for the purpose of obtaining the

bounty. Two French gentlemen have arrived in San Antonio City, Texas, for the purpose of going into the manufacture of native Texan wines. They say the soil of western Texas is adapted in every way for the successful cultivation of the vine, and that as good wines can be made in Texas as in Madeira or Portugal.

Horticultural Notes.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Massachusett Ploughman says fruit trees may be surely cleared of canker-worm by the use of Paris green, applied to the foliage with a hand pump or springs, in the spring as soon as the worms are hatched, and at a cost of not more than ten cents per tree.

THE loss to the cranberry growers of Ocean Co., N. J., by the damage done their crop by he frost of the first week in October, is estimated at from \$45,000 to \$50,000, and the loss to the pickers at from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The mercury fell eight degrees below the freezing point, and one quarter of the crop of the entire State was ruined.

THE Ohio Farmer says: " November is the best month for cutting grafts, though they may be cut any time during the winter when there is no frost in the trees. Those cut in the fall, however, make the strongest growth and are more certain to live. Tie them in bundles and bury in the ground beyond the reach of frost, or bury them in the cellar, in damp loam. Put a thin strip of board in the bundle, with the name written on it."

E. A. KIEHL, in the Rural World, savs good word for the Worden grape as follows . The more I see of it, the better I like it. It is a seedling of the Concord, and like it in ties as possible, that they may carry off growth and fruit, except that it ripens a little earlier: berries considerably larger, sweet and rich; in quality much superior to Concord, the skin about as tender as its parent. I like it so well I shall plant no more Concord, but Wordenlinstead-it being as good a grower, as health and hardy, and having the advantage of being a little earlier, larger and very much better in quality."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS

ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained.

The character of LANDRETHS SEEDS
has been substantiated beyond all question.

They are the STANDARD for Quality.

Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops
under our own cultivation.

Ask your Storekeeper for them in original
sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for
prices and Catalogue.

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Ten to Twenty Years

of success for a remedy that has in that time never been found wanting in all that is claimed for it, certainly ought to give confidence to those that have not tried Simmons Liver Regulator. The trial off it is attended with no inconvenience, no danger, no doubt, if it will not cure you it can possibly do you no harm, and in no case of Bilions Headache, Constipation, Liver Disease, or its attendant evils has it ever been known to fail.

"I certify that my wife and self were in bad health for some fifteen years. I chanced to be looking over one of your almanacs and saw A. H. Stephens' and Bishop Pierce's names to testimonials, I then obtained some of the Regulator, and can heartily recommend Simmons Liver Regulator to my friends as an excellent medicine.

Z. E. HARRISON, M. D., Gordonsville, Va."
Buy only the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Red Z, prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

SKIN DISEASES CURED

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment, Cures as if by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Biotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures itch, barber's itch, salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, scald head, chapped hands, sore nipples, sore lips, old obstinate ulcers and sores, etc. SKIN DISEASE.

F. Drake, Esq., Cleveland, O., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used Dr. Fracier's Magic Ointment and was cured by a The first and only positive skin dis-

ase cure ever discovered. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents HENRY & CO, Sole Propr's, CLEVELAND, O.

For Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcer-Farrand, Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Michigan,

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio Farmer advises farmers, instead of burying their cabbages in the ground, thus running the risk of freezing, damage by mice and moles, or of finding it half rotten when wanted for use, to pull up the heads, shake off the earth well, pull off a few of the outside leaves and hang them up in the cellar by twine tied to the stems and nails driven into the joists, The cellar, of course, must be well vent:lated.

THE agricultural editor of the N. Y. Tribune n reply to a correspondent, offers the follow ing good suggestions: "Walnuts, shellbarks and chestnuts should under no circumstances be allowed to dry. Immediately upon falling from the trees they must be inserted in the soil, covering but slightly with light, friable earth or sand, and early the next spring the young plants will appear. In the case of walnuts it is well to bull them before placing under ground. Nuts intended for planting may be preserved over winter in slightly moist sand placed in a cool cellar, and of course set in the open ground as soon as germination begins, which will be very early.'

In an article on the non-bearing fruit years, the New England Farmer advances the theory that the true way to regulate production so as to secure fair crops every year, is to plant such varieties of trees as are calculated to bear moderately every year, and help them to carry out their inclinations by preventing overbearing. It accounts for the generally superior quality of the fruit of an abundant rear by saying: "There are not enough insects raised in years of scarcity to puncture and destroy all the fruit of an abundant year. But in an apple year there are enough insects reared, though their number compared to the number of apples may be small, to destroy or number of apples may be small, to destroy or effectually spoil the fruit that sets. As orchardists we are too short sighted, particularly in the matter of battling insects. We do not begin at the right end of our job. We wait till the horse is stolen and the mischief is done, before we lock the door. We rightfully enough allow the curculio to thin out crops in over fruitful years, but we take no proper means to prevent them from destroying the whole in years of scarcity."

Avoid Shams

And humbugs. Use no medicine only what you know to be reliable. Your druggist will tell you the only absolutely sure cure for Ague, Chills and Fever, is Ingram's Ague PILES. They are guarranteed to cure, or money refounded. Sold by all druggists, Swift & Dodds, Agents, Detroit. Ingram's Ague Pills prove a real blessing, and the people want them very much.

REV. GEO. OLDER, East Dayton, Mich. I have cured one case of fever completely and helped another with but one box of Ingram's Ague Pills. One case the doctors had treated and done no good. JAMESJ. SHAVER, Alabaster, Mich.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, executed by Ann Keveny, of Hamtramck, Wayne County, Michigan, to Peter Duflo, of Warren, Macomb County, Michigan, to Peter Duflo, of Warren, Macomb County, Michigan, and recorded on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 3:30 o'clock, P. M., in liber 121 of mortgages, on page 456, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and recorded on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 3:30 o'clock, P. M., in liber 121 of mortgages, on page 456, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there on two hundred, twenty-nine dat the M. C. W. A. FAIR in Boston Nov. 10th. Cider makers who can should see the trial.

Price of Press 5770 Exp For descriptive Circular, address BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., Syracuse, N. Y., or 15 Park Row, N, Y.

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To Stylish Chromo Cards (no 2 alike) with name, 10c. ACME CARD CO., SOLSVILLE, N. Y.

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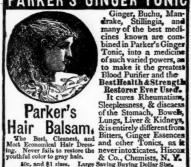
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Attorney for Mortgagee. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC



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ACCEPT YOUR ONLY HOPE. CARMORE'S ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS restore the Hearing when all others fail, remain in position without aid, and are not observable. Conversation and whispers distinctly heard. I refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. Address JNO. GARMORE, S. W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnatt, O.

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Rifes, & Revolvers.

OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN
at greatly reduced price.
Send stamp for our New
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& SON, 238 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O. P. POWELL & SON. 238 Main St.

au23 6m MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIÁ E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Is a Positive Cure for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. It will oure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indication. Change of Life.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in
harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this

Pound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, billiousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. 83 Sold by all Druggists. 63

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink.)

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

ND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

Il Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-yousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints. \$1000 IN COLD. < Will be paid for a case they will not care or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other. D I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and SEND FOR CIRCULAR. All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mig. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Grand Rapids and Muskegon.

DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION. Bay City & Saginaw Ex....*9.25 a m *11 20 a m Bay City & Saginaw Ex.....*5.00 p m *9.15 p m ackinaw Express, with+11.00 pm +7.10 a m *Sundays excepted. ‡Daily. (a) Saturdays ex-

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent,
Ticket offices 154 Jefferson Ave. and depot
oot of Third St. Trains run by Chicago time. LAKESHORE & MICHIGIAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

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Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

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Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time. BUFFALO TRAINS. TOLEDO TRAINS.

All Buffalo trains run to and from Grosse Isle and Amherstburg.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

*Sleepers to Rochester, and parlor cars from there to New York and Boston.

Ticket offices, 154 Jefferson ave. and at Depot.

W.H. HURLBURT.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

DETROIT, May 22, 1881.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail... *11:40 a m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp . *10:30 p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp †3:30 a m
*11:15 p m

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains. *Daily except Sundays
C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt.

Depots toot of Third Street and foot of Brus Ticket office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at the de-LEAVE. ARRIVE.

The only road east running Dining Cars. J. F. McCLURE, Western Passenger Agent, Detroit. WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'r Agent. Hamilton.

THE SHORT LINE

Commencing Monday, May 16th, 1881, trains

Commeneing Monday, May 16th, 1881, trains will leave as fellows: 5:50 A. M.- Fort Wayne Accomodation, arriving at Horton 618; Hanover 625: Mosherville 636; Jonesville 6.50, connecting with train fifty-two on Lake Shore road for stations east and train west arriving at Coldwater 10. 40; Bankers 7.06, connecting with D. H. & S. W. R. R. for Hillsdale 8.10 and points east; Reading 7.15; Fremont 7.42; Angola 7.55; Pleasant Lake 8.67; Waterloo 8.35, connecting for stations east and west on Lake Shore Air Line; Anburn 8.52; Anburn Junction 9.00, connecting for points out west on B. & O. R. R.; Fort Wayne 10.20, and making close connections for Muncie 1.45 3.00. connecting for points out west on B. & O. R. R.; Fort Wayne 10.20, and making close connections for Muncie 1.45 p m; Icinianate 16.45 p m; Icinianate 16.40 p m; also with trains cast and west on Wahash & P. F. W. & C. R. 12.00 P. M.—Fast Express, arriving at Horton at 12.27; Hanover 12.33; Jonesville 12.55 connecting closely with Lake Shore trains for Hillsdale 3.08; Hudson 3.40; Quincy 1.58; Coldwater 2.10; Sturgis 2.50; Elkhart3,55 and Chicago 8.00 p m; Bankers 1.13, connection for Hillsd de 2.39 and all stations on D. H. & S. W. R. R. Reading 1.28; Montgomery 1.43; Fremor 2.03; Waterloo 2.52; Auburn Junction 3.03, close connection with Eel River R. R., arriving at Logansport at 6.25 and Lafayette 8.10 p m; also with B. & O. R. R. for all points east; arrive at Fort Wayne at 4.20 p m. connecting for Muncie 9.00 p m; Indianapolis 10.50 p m; Cincinnati 1.45 p m; Louisville 7.15 a m; and St Louis 8 50 a m; also with trains east and west on P. F. W& C. R. R. for New York Washington and all points east.

6.40 P. M.—Accommodation arrives at Horton 0.00; Hanover 7.38; Mosherville 8.02; Jonesville 8.28, connects for Coldwater 11.55 p m and stations west on Lake Shore Road; Bankers 8.55; Reading 9.02; Montgomery 9.45; Fremont 10.13, Angola 10.40; Pleasant Lake 10.55; Waterloo 11.30, close connections with Lake Shore train for east, arriving at Toledo 2.30 a m Anburn Junction 12.10, arrives at Fort Wayne 1.30 a m, connecting with early morning trains east, west and south.

Trains arrive at Jackson at 10.20 a m, 3.40 and 9.28 p m, and Way Freight at 4.50 p m. The 10.20 m train arrives every day; all others daily except Sun days.

H. BROMLEY,

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt General Superintendent.

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH ERN RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, June 19, 1881, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows Going West Going Eas

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH-To take effect May 20, 1

TRAINS WESTWRD.

Ev'g Exp.

0.55 P. M.

Ypstianti 7.15 P. M.
Saline 7.42 4

Bridgewater 7.58 4

Manchester 8.17 4

Brooklyn 8.47 4

North Adams 9.32 4

Hillsdale 9.52 4

Bankers 10.00 4 To take effect May 23, 1881,

TRAINS EASTWARD.

Detroit Exp.

7.10 A. M.

J. B. MULLIKEN W. A. CARPENTER, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass. Agt

Accom. 7.00 A.M 8.30 A.W 9.00 ** 9.17 9.35 ** 10.08 ** 11.00 *. 11.20 **

All Trains run on Detroit Time.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

* 7:00 a. m. † 9:45 a. m. † Except Monday * Sundays excepted ‡ Daily, Through sleeping cars on all night trains, and Parlor cars on day trains,

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For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, r cluding Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cin-cinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

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Building,) Detroit.



State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1881.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized suband parties can pay money to him at our

MR. ISAAC HALSTEAD, of Holly, will the FARMER. He is a careful and reliable man in every respect.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 87,257 bu, while the shipments were 118,337 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Nov. 5 was 21,155,954 bu. against 21,750,566 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. This shows a decrease in the amount in sight the previous week of 96,633 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 1.433 .-370 bu, against 1.441.929 bu the previous week, and 3,669,336 bu the corresponding week in 1880. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 1,879,342 bu, against 1,705,052 bu the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 10,033,752 bu, against 22,877,417 bu for the corresponding eight weeks last year. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday last footed up 700.776 bu., against 860.194 bu at the corresponding date in 1880.

The past week has shown a stronger market than the previous, and prices of wheat have been gradually working upward. Still operators take hold cautiously, and it takes but little to scare them. The unsettled feeling of the past month has not yet been lost and the decrease in exports with large stocks "in sight" is not reassuring to buyers. But the foreign markets are improving, and as the season advances and the true situation of affairs becomes known we look for an appreciation in prices that will afford shippers a margin to operate. The advance in prices between Monday and Saturday was fully 3 1-4c on No. 1 white and 2 1-4c on No. 2 red.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from October 15 White No. 1 No. 2 No. 2

	extra	white	white	red.
Oct.15	0 00	1 3834	1 36	1 42
" 17	0 00	1 3822	1 3616	1 42
" 18	0 00	1 3816	1 36	1 42
" 19	0 00	1 38	0 00	0 00
" 20	0 00	1 3676	1 3416	1 4016
" 21	0 00	1 3714	1 3416	1 401
" 22	0 00	1 391	1 0179	1 4912
4 24	0 00	1 3834	0.00	1 4134
16 OK	0 00	1 37	0 00	0 00
11 95	0 00	1 3716	0 00	0 00
4 96	0 00		1 35	1 41
" 97 " oo		1 3758		0 00
66 90	0 00	1 371/9	1 33	0 00
W	0 00	1 3514	0 00	1 39
O4	0 00	1 31	0 00	0 00
Nov. 1	0 00	1 3134	1 301/2	0 00
A	0 00	1 32%	1 301%	1 35
3	0 00	1 3114	1 31	0 00
************	0 00	1 2934	0 00	0 00
" 5	0 00	1 30	0 00	1 35
" 7	0 00	1 31	0 60	1 341
** 8	0 00	1 34	0 00	0 00
" 9	0 00	1 3214	1 30	1 34
" 10	0 00	1 3 33	0 09	1 34
" 11	0 00	1 3334	1 3016	0 00
" 12	J 00	1 3 134	1 3112	1 3616
** 14	0 00	1 35	1 3216	0 00

Futures have not advanced as much as cash wheat, but the improvement in the tone of the market is quite marked. The following statement shows the prices

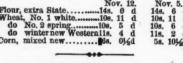
of futures yesterday, as compared with those of Monday of last week:

The outlook is improving, though slow-

ly. Foreiga advices indicate firmer markets and better prices, although too low yet to enable shippers to enter the market here. The Minnesota millers are talking of shutting down for sixty days, as they say wheat is too high, and Western spring generally of too poor a quality, to afford them any margin on their product. This may force down rates for a time, but the strength of the market is too well established for it to be long affected by any such action.

Yesterday the market again advanced both for spot and futures, and No. 1 white now sells at \$1 35, and No. 2 do at \$1 321.

The following table will show the prices of wheat and fleur in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those of one week previous:



CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 24,726 bu, and the shipments were 2,577 bu. The visible supply in the country on Nov. 5 amounted to 24,958,991 bu, against 17,322,861 bu at the same date last year. The exports for Europe for the past eight weeks were 8,363,807 bu. against 17,026,740 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880. There is decided improvement in corn since our last report, although the advance in prices has only been slight. While rates show but little change, the tone of the market is much firmer. No. 2 corn sells at 64c, and rejected at 62c. At these prices all offering has been irregular but higher, cash corn being quoted at 60c, December at 60%c, and January at 611c. There is a better favorable position of this grain in the foreign markets. Liverpool is firm at 6s. per cental for new mixed, against 5s. 10d. one week ago.

Oats were received here the past week to

the amount of 28,275 bu, and the shipments were only 1,708 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on Nov. 5 was 4,170,585 bu, against 4,906,355 bu at the corresponding date last year. There is a stronger market for oats, and prices have advanced. No. 1 white would bring 48c per bu., No. 2 do 47c, and No. 1 mixed 461. A good demand exists at these prices. In Chicago the market is firmer and higher, cash No. 2 selling at 43%c per bu., November at 43%c, December, 44%c, and May at 46 1-4c. The market there is moderately active, with fair prospects for a steady demand at prices at least as high as those now ruling.

Rye is coming forward very slowly, and what little is offered is taken readily at \$1 05 to \$1 00 per bu. The Chicago market has advanced during the week, and rye is now quoted there at 97c per bu. for spot, 981c for December, and 99c for January. This grain is more or less affected by the fluctuations in wheat, and if that grain advances, as seems probable, we may look for rye to be higher also. Rye flour is firm at \$6 to 6 25 per bbl. The visible supply scription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, of this grain on Nov. 5 was 1,372,049 bu, against 869,592 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. The exports to Europe for the past eight weeks were 354,663 bu. canvass Oakland and Genesee Counties for against 924,370 the corresponding eight weeks in 1880.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

We have to report an unchanged market, with but few hops coming forward and holders firm in their views. Prices still range from 23 to 26c for fair to good State, while in second hands they are held at 30c per lb. for those of good quality. The eastern markets are all quiet and at some points show some weakness, although quoations are unchanged. In the interior of York State buyers are holding for 30c, which buyers refuse to pay except in a few instances for lots of fancy. This causes a lull in the business, and the buyers and growers are each waiting to see if the other, like Capt. Scott's corn, wont "come down." Emmett Wells thus refers to the market:

"The receipts, as compared with last week, show a falling off of 1,600 bales, while some 600 bales less go out to Europe. comparatively light, and on the whole we write the market as dull. Quotations for the time being are more or less nominal specially those of 28 to 30cts. for choice tale; for most of the operations have been on a basis of 25 to 27cts. If we are to have any improvement in the market it must If we are to have come within the next 30 days, for then the holiday season will be near at hand, when duliness is almost sure to rule for 60 days or more following.

The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin says: "Fair amounts of stock are moving off in a quiet way, but the market is without nimation, while the demand is such as t indicate extreme caution on the part of all ooked for until something more definite regarding the probable extent of England's wants is known; but it is evident that more than a few dealers are endeavoring to weaken values in the meantime, as the stocks carried are, in many instances, below what in actually needed to make deliveries on contracts closed some time ago at prices considerably under those nov current. As yet, choice hops are not to be had at less than 29 to 30c, and, from what we can learn, no one looks for a declined to less than 25c, if indeed any break is effected by the present quiet hammering.

Prices in the New York market are quoted as follows:

N. Y. state, crop of 1881, choice. do do tair to good ... 22 633

do do low to fair ... 12 615
crop of 1891, fair to choice ... 16 620
old olds 7 665
do do do ... 22 630

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 11,765 bu, and the shipments were 4,698 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country Nov. 5 was 2,787,801 bu, against 2,702,178 bu, at the corresponding date in 1880. The market seems stronger at all points, and malsters are offering 10c per cental more, prices now ruling from \$2 10 to \$2 25 per cental. In Chicago prices have also advanced, and quotations there are \$1 07 per bu for No. 2, and 931c per bu. for No. 3. For December delivery No. 2 barley is quoted there at \$1 081 per bu., with a firm tone to the

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

market.

The receipts of butter in this market the past week were 32,343 lbs, and the shipments were 25.621 lbs. The market for butter is hardly so good as a week ago, sellers finding more difficulty in realizing outside quotations. Prices still range at 26 to 27c for choice to extra lots of new made, while the second grades are quoted at 24 to 25c per lb. As usual on a dull market, it is the low grade stock that shows the most weakness, and when dealers are caught with any such stock on hand it is very difficult to get rid of. The feed in the pastures still keeps remarkably good for the season of the year. In Chicago the market is weak but slightly higher; choice creamery is now quoted there at \$5 to 37c per lb., fair to good creamery at 30 to 33c, choice dairy at 28 to 31c, and fair to good at 23 to 27c. The high price has greatly lessened consumption, but receipts have also fallen off, and this accounts for such high rates ruling there. In New York the market is much the same as a week ago, choice creamery being quoted at 35 to 360 per lb, fair to good at 32 to 33c, ordinary at 26 to 30c; State half firkins of choice quality are quoted at 31 to 32c, prime at 28 to 30c, and fair to good at 23 to 27c. In its review of the market the N. Y. Bul-

letin says: "The condition of the market does not vary in sny important particular. There is a fair home demand for choice table butter and about former rates obtained. but only a steady tone can be quoted. A portion of the call comes from Eastern ouyers, who seem to be looking for a few first class dairies with the late tubs on. from which they desire to fill a few family is readily taken. In Chicago the market orders, but in many instances the bids nade are too low to secure the quality of outter desired. Simply good, or even fine butter, is not much in favor on any outlet and shows weakness in price without shipping demand, based upon a more the reciprocation of a better demand.

Medium and common lots are under much neglect, and remain altogether too uncer-tain in price to admit of a close or positive quotation, and our figures are based close ly on owners' valuations, awaiting sales to establish a more definite line of figures."

Quotations for Western in that market are as follows:

Cheese was received the past week to the amount of 13,365 lbs, while the shipments for the week were only 460 lbs. Quotations in this market are unchanged, the range for full cream State being from 14 to 14½c per lb, with the former figure the most usual one, except when the quality is extra. In Chicago the market is quiet, and buyers and sellers apart in their views. Prices, however, are not only firm, but have been advanced on some grades; full cream cheddars of September and October make are quoted there at 12 to 121c per lb. choice part skim cheddar at 11 to to 111c, and common to good part skims at 7 to 8c. The New York market is lower, and fancy State factory is being quoted at 12 1-4 to 12%c, choice at 11% to 12c. prime at 11 1-4 to 111c, and fair to good at 10 to 11c. Fine Ohio cheddar at 12c, and best Ohio flats at 12 to 121c. The N. Y. Bulletin, in its review of the market Saturday, says:

"The absence of strictly fancy fall makes of cheese, except in odd quantities, created a little competition among the few shippers who must handle them to meet a certain special trade or let them go into the hands of distributors to home sources; but on the great bulk of the stock tuyers experience no difficulty in securing the most polite attention, and did not in any case seem to think it safe to bid within 1.4 to ½c of what they were asked, and even the were in some cases snapped up. In fac, after lopping off the very limited amount of fancy stock available, and leaving it for the special trade to which it alone could be sold, the market has been in a demora lized sort of condition, and it was a pretty difficult matter to tell exactly where prices stood. At the close to-day the movement is slow and the market still slack all roun Seekers after the fancy gilt-edge stock were refused accomodation in some cases below 13c. but subsequently obtained what they wanted at 12½c, while 12½c is to all intents and purposes the top rate for any full line, with bids of an indifferent character generally ranging 1-4 to 1c less and the clearances reported at only about 13,000 boxes. Medium and common stock is dull and without any certain value. The nome trade is slow and irregular, and even of fancies it is difficult to move more than peddling lots.

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 57s. 6d., against 58s. 6d., one week ago.

THE PORK TRADE.

The weakness in pork noted in our last is giving way to a stronger market, and some dealers are predicting an advance. The only weak point to the market is the heavy decline in exports, the movement of European nations against American pork shutting off shipments very considerably, while the high price of corn is inducing farmers to rush their hogs into market half fatted, causing an over supply. Still, in spite of all this, live hogs have advanced in Chicago the past week, and a firm and active market is reported there at from 5 to 10c per hundred higher than a week ago. Pork has also advanced there, quotations on Saturday being \$16 50 per bbl. for spot. against \$15 50 one week ago. If these prices are maintained there will probably be an attempt made by dealers here to advance prices, but we are relatively as high as Chicago now, and it will be difficult to advance rates here without Chicago goes still higher. Lard is also active and higher in Chicago, and this we believe to be fully justified by the outlook, as a large part of the hogs marketed this year will be under weight and deficient in lard.

The Cincinnati Price Current thus gives ts views of the future of the market: "The new packing season is hardly enough advanced to render comparative igures thus far of much value Nearly all points show a lighter number of hogs than t the corresponding time last year. At that time there was a widely prevailing belief that the future of prices was towards lower figures, and farmers were free sellers. The condition of stock also was favorable, and the month of November last year was exceptionally large in number of hogs mar-keted. This season there seems to be about as much eagerness to sell, but this is more the result of a belief in future high prices of corn. It is not unlikely that the course of even's in the latter part of the summer season has led to a clo out of the stock, and that there is relative ly a smaller number of hogs in marketable condition, compared with same time last year. Prices of hogs are now about \$1 50 per 100 lbs gross higher than then, which makes the product cost about 14c per pound more. Last winter's packing was nearly up to the preceding winter, and for the twelve months now closed is 550,000 less than for the preceding twelve months The present winter may show some falling off in the number of hogs, but it would be unwise to count upon an aggregate supply for the ensuing year as less than the year. It was a significant fact that the severity of last winter cut short the num ber of young pigs, and now we are led to expect a mild and favorable season, in ad dition to which is the extra inducement of higher prospective prices for stock, which

WOOL.

will fully balance the advanced cost of

The Eastern wool markets have only shown a modera'e degree of activity the past week, swing to a temporary luli among manufacturers. The recent advance in the price of some lines of woolen goods has caused a lessened demand, and mill owners are therefore restricting purchases of wool. Still prices have been well main tained, and holders refuse to listen to anything in the shape of concessions. In fact the outlook is better now than a month ago, as late foreign advices show an advance in clothing and most other grades of wool. There has been an advance of 1d on wools in England, and some American buyers are reported as making considerable purchases there. A rise of 1 to 11d is reported on clothing wools in Australia, and large orders are being placed there by Eutaking the duty into account, so that the

sufficiently to warrant them. The foreign RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF markets are all quoted active and buoyant, and generally at higher prices. Prices in Boston are quoted as follows: Michigan X, 42 to 421c; No. 1 Michigan, 45 to 48c; Ohio X, 43 to 44c; Ohio XX, 44 to 45c;

Ohio No 1, 48 to 50c; New York and Vermont X and above, 38 to 40c. In New York the market is in about the same condition as in Boston, with a quiet feeling in the trade, but a firm tone among holders. But little Michigan wool goes to that market, but we notice a few sales the past week at 42c for X and 46c for medium The Economist of that city says:

"Our wool market remains very firm, especially for staple wool and fine fleeces, which are in light stock and are generally held for higher prices. In fact, our sea board markets are now very firm and likely to so remain for some time to come. Man-ufacturers are not buying rapidly, but they very considerable inroad into old stocks as all wool now going out of dealers' hands can be nowhere replaced at prices likely to pay and profit, unless an advance takes place very shortly. We believe in such an advance. We cannot see very well how it can be otherwise with all the machinery running. No Fall Texas or California com ing now unless at high prices, and none of it likely to be here for months at any rate Fall California will not be here this season, so that what short Spring California as well as old Fall here will all be wanted to supply the demand, in fact, we do not see why these wools should not go higher if he deadlock in Texas and California con tinues much longer.

Walter Brown & Co., of Boston, in their weekly circular, say:

"The wool market since our last repor has been comparatively quiet, and were it not for larger transactions in California wool than have occurred for some time past, the volume of sales would be considerably elow those of the previous week of about 200,000 lbs.

"Although there has been little inquiry during the past few days for washed fleeces, the tone of the market continues very strong, particularly on fine and fine medium grades, and dealers are quite indifferent about selling except at full prices, feeling confident that the future will estab lish the fact that wools are good property by the latest advices from Australasia, where a stronger market is reported, placing the cost of fine foreign wools at a figure fully as high or higher for the cleansed pounds than our domestic fleeces

"In the interior also, holders of Ohio and Michigan wools are comparatively 2 views; and as yet do not show any signs of yielding; all of which goes to strengther the ideas of eastern dealers.

"General firmness seems to pervade all classes of the raw material except the low medium and coarse grades. These latter qualities have been accumulating all through the season, and being now in large stock, it is questionable if present quotations can be maintained, unless manafacturers, in turning on to heavy weight goods in a month or so, should also change the style of their fabrics to a more medium character such as to cheviots, etc., creating a better demand for coarser

Merino Sheep Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association.

The fifth annual meeting of the Michigan Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will be held in the city of Lansing, commencing Tuesday, Dec. 13th, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Pioneer room of the State Capitol building. A programme of interest to all who are engaged in sheep reeding and wool growing in our State is being arranged by the committee having that matter in charge. WM. BALL, Pres't.

W. J. G. DEAN, Sec'y.

Merino Sheep Breeders' Association. Immediately on the adjournment of the

al meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association will be held at the same place. C. M. FELLOWS, Pres't.

W. J. G. DEAN, Sec'v.

the question of what constitutes a bushel of No. 3 Kansas spring wheat. Usually it takes 55 lbs. to do so, but the wheat being "off" a little this year, the people of Kansas want 53 lbs. recognized as a bushel, and some think 52 lbs would be enough. It strkes us that calling so many lbs, a bushel when every one knows it is not is a species of inflation that will deceive no one but those who do it. The world at Detroit, wants to know how is really not a bushel, and the old story of the ostrich hiding his head in the sand and imagining that he is deceiving his pursuers is being repeated by those who want a Kansas bushel to contain less wheat than any other. By the way, is this not the State that had "the finest wheat crop ever raised?" Michigan could make a very good showing this year in the number of bushels raised provided we would only count Kansas bushels.

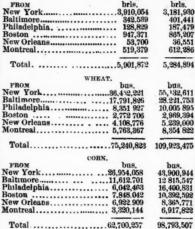
GENERAL-MANAGER JOHN SCOTT, of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad, has just issued the following general order, which is being greatly praised by the newspapers:

"Each and every employe of this comrules of the company for employes to be interested in business enterprises along the ess enterprises along the ine of road, without the written consen of the General Manager. Employes, if any, having such business relations will notify me at once of the same."

This is all very go d, but it does not go far enough. The tockholders should have an order issued preventing managers or other high officials from being interested in, or forming interior companies for the purpose of running sleeping cars, doing express business or forming construction companies. This is one of the great reasons why railway officials of the higher grades get rich while the companies become bankrupt. Let this new movement include all parties from the brakeman to the manager and President.

THE inter-State Association of Boards of Agriculture held a meeting at Chicago last ropean buyers. Both clothing and comb. week. Michigan was represented by ing descriptions of wool are higher abroad Franklin Wells of Constantine, and Prot. than they are on this side of the Atlantic, Johnson, of the State Agricultural College. Among the topics discussed was that of a market for domestic wools is not likely to p an for securing greater uniformity and be interfered with to any extent by im- accuracy in State and national crop reportations until rates here have advanced

The exports of breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports this season show a maked decline as compared with those of last, as will be seen by the following comparative statement from January 1, to October 28: FLOUR.



While the exports have greatly decreased, the receipts at the Atlantic ports have also declined, although not quite to such an extent, as will be seen from the following comparative statement of the receipts at the same ports as those mentioned from January 1 to October 29 of the past two

...... 10,617,722 80,961,875 91,346,007 To some extent this decrease is attributed to the lessened yields of these grains; but the great cause has been the extreme rates at which grain has been held at the West. The speculative dealers got complete control of the markets, and pushed prices to a point beyond which business could be done, and the result is a stagnated market and large stocks which must be got rid of at a decline. While the high prices have in one way greatly injured business, the farmers who took advantage of it to sell secured as much or more money for their short crop as they did for the heavy one of last season. It is certain, therefore, that at least one important class of citizens were greatly helped by the action of the speculators.

An "intelligent foreigner." whom we suspect to be Mr. Pekar, the agent of the Hungarian government in this country, has been giving his opinion of Minnesota wheat to a reporter. He says: "The Minnesota Scotch Fife wheat contains more nitrogen in a form adapted for sustaining life, than any wheat grown in the United States. On account of this property its flour has forced its way into European markets, where, so long as its quality is in Oakland, a few miles from Rochester. kept up, it will continue to be in great demand." When asked as to the reason of the decline of the Fife in yield in certain sections of the State, he said: "It is owing largely, I think, to the fact that the farming is not diversified enough. It will not do to raise continued crops of any one \$6,500. In 1870 it was valued at \$45,000. The kind on the same piece of land, for in a series of years the soil will be exhausted. But in all sections of the world this same custom is followed on virgin soil. New land, being unusually rich, is cropped without being manured until the soluble elements are gone and the soil exhausted.' American Miller.

AT a meeting of the Business Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society held at Monroe on Thursday last, Nov. held at Monroe on Thursday last, Nov. dred Station, committed suicide on the 7th 10th, all the accounts of the past year were audited, and orders drawn for payment of She had attempted to do so before, and was meeting of the Michigan Sheep Breeders' audited, and orders drawn for payment of and Wool Growers' Association, the annu- the same. The total amount of business advantage of their temporary absence. orders issued during the year was \$17,400: total premium checks issued, \$9.810. About \$2,000 of the business orders were drawn for the payment of accounts of 1880. This would make the total expenditures of the Society for the year \$27,210, deducting THERE is trouble in Kansas City over the \$2,000 for 1880, would leave \$25,210 as the net expenses for 1881. We are indebted to the Secretary, Mr. J. C. Sterling, for this statement.

> AN EXPLANATION.-In our last issue we asked a conundrum respecting hops, and Mr. Wells, in his last circular, gives the following answer thereto:

"The MICHIGAN FARMER, published in large will soon learn that a Kansas bushel ers in the interior can pay 30 cts. for hope ship them to New York City, and them here for 30 cts.; and suggests that they must be like the Jew clothing mer-chant who did 'pesiness joost to blease de public,' and who 'made nodings.' We be ieve this same conundrum, or one simila to it, was, some 25 years ago, put to a prominent Utica hop merchant, who, in answer, vowed that he couldn't exactly see where the profit came in, unless the parties to the transaction did a very large business and were able to raise money on simple

THE inflex of emigrants to this country continues unabated. The American and Red Star lines have brought to Philadelphia within the past eight months over 30,000 of them, of whom about 8,000 were German and Belgians, 5,000 Scandinavians, 4,000 Poles, Russians and Hungarians, 3,500 English and Scotch, 4,000 Irish, and 2,500 French, Italians and Swiss. The arrivals have steadily increased from 500 during February to about 6,000 during July. Nearly 400,000 emigrants arrived at New York during the same period, 10,000 at Boston, and almost as many at Halifax. Quebec and Montreal. The British government offers great inducements to emi grants to settle in the Dominion, but many who arrive there afterwards cross the border into the United States.

An English syndicate, with a capital of £1,000,000, has been formed, and has se cured 2,000,000 acres of land of the Canada Pacific Railway Company. It is called the Canadian Northwest Land Company, and its object is the colonization and settlement of lands in Manitoba.

It was 1830 before the American cotton crop reached 1,000,000 bales, and the highest point ever reached in the days of slavery was a trifle over 4,500,000 bales. The crop of 1880-81 is about 2,500,000 in excess of this, and there are those who believe that a crop of 8,000,000 bales is among the certainties of the next few years.

MR. HENRY SPRAGUE of Ionia, in renewing his subscription for 1882, says: 'The FARMER is my first choice of weeklies, and the best for the money. Could not do without it."

NEWS SUMMARY.

Capac Argus: . Byron Walker shipped over two tons of honey to Detroit and Port Huror on the 8th.

The row at the Agricultural College has been amicably settled, and all is quiet along the banks of the Cedar.

Grand Ledge Independent: David Wells, of Riley, has made over 1,000 gallons of amber syrup from sorghum cane this fall. Fifty street lamps have been ordered by the

city authorities of Grand Haven, and now the inhabitants can retire their lanterns. Arrangements are being made for the in-troduction of the Herdic coach 'at Adrian Jackson and Port Huron already have them

The Iugham County Agricultural Society can only pay 50 cents on a dollar on the pre-miums awarded to exhibitors at the last Ovid Union: A handle factory, run by D. Thompson, is one of Ovid's new and produc-tive industries, and employs from 15 to 30

John Dyer, of Plainfield, has a twenty acre orchard from which he has sold 800 barrels of apples this season, which has increased his

nances \$1,400. Charlotte Republican: Clarence Bush Eaton, went out hunting last Sunday, and the usual accident occurred. It is feared he will ose his left arm.

Grand Rapids Eagle: C. M. Kimball, of Colton, one of the first pioneers of Allegan County, and an esteemed and prominent citizen, died on the 9th. The directors of the Northeastern Agricul-

tural Society have designated East Saginaw as the place for holding the next annual fair, and the date Sept. 28.

Adrian Press: Mr. Mason Wright, a Vermont sheep dealer, has bought of J. R. Keeney, of Franklin, 140 fine wool bucks which he will ship to Coloredo. e will ship to Colorado. Saginaw Courier: Frank Keenan, residing

railroad track for a nap.

Tecumseh Herald: The paper mill at Pal-myra has shut down, the roads in that vicinity being so bad that straw cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities to run it.

Robert White, of Romeo, paid \$75 as the outcome of a suit which arose from his refus-al to work out his poll tax in the manner designated by the pathmaster of his district.

James Gray, one of the proprietors of the Bay City Call, was stabbed on the 9th by a printer named James Bassett, employed in his office. Mr. Gray will probably recover. Coldwater Republican: Forty-one bus'iels of apples were picked from one tree on the farm of Nathan Fetterly in Quincy township this season, a larger portion of them selling for \$2.25 per barrel.

School teachers are needed in Gratiot County. Only 80 certificates of ability to teach were granted by the examiners, while 120 teachers are required to take charge of the schools in the county. Holly Advertiser: A farmer named Wm.

Taylor committed suicide on the 8th, by hanging himself in the woods near his home emporary insanity was the cause.

Spring Lake had a costly fire on the 9th, the lumber in Sisson & Lilley's mill-yard being fired by sparks from a tug, and the entire stock, office and a dwelling house being destroyed. Great exertions saved the mill.

buildings will be used for the manufacture of Jonesville Independent: Dr. T. F. Major and wife, late of Litchfield, left that place, "between two days," leaving about \$600 of debts behind them. The wife borrowed a gold chain of a jeweler, and forgot to return it before leaving.

Ann Arbor Argus: J. W. Wing, of Scio, S. W. Dorr, of Manchester, and J. D. Baldwin, E. H. Scott, and J. J. Parshall, of this city, will attend as delegates the annual meeting of the State Pomological Society at South Haven, in December. Jackson Citizen: Mrs. D. P. Keyes, of El-

Kalamazoo Gazette: Mr. and Mrs. J. Hogeboom, of this city, were nearly suffocated by coal gas one night last week, and would undoubtedly have died but for the opportune entrance of a neighbor, who ventilated the

entrance of a neighbor, who ventilated house and procured medical assistance. The St. Clair Republican wants a change made in the manner of "investigating" the County Poor Farm, and thinks it possible that the committees on inspection might not find everything so lovely if they would go out some day when they were not expected, and the "stage set" in consequence.

Pontiac Bill Poster: Last week burglars entered the house of Alfred Stanlake, chloro-formed the inmates of one of the rooms, and made off with jewelry and money to the amount of \$253. A child sleeping in the room

was so affected by the anesthetic as to be thought dead, but was at last revived. The Jackson Citizen charges that lumber being stolen in large quantities from the fair grounds in that city, and Messrs. Gilbert and Cobb, officers of the society, have been in that city trying to devise means of stopping it.

Monroe Commercial: Mr. Spitung,

Rockwood, brought to this city a large bald

Rockword, brought to the care entangled in a brush-heap, into which it dove for a rabbit, and traded it off for a canary bird. The eagle measured fourteen feet from tip to tip of Pontiac Gazette: The trial of Dr. N. C. Hall for the murder of his wife was ended on the 7th inst., and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life at Jackson. His counsel, Hon. Sumner Howard, moved for delay of sentence till Dec. 15, but Judge Gaskill refused the application.

fused the application. The editor of the Vermontville Hawk has evidently been caught in a "corner" on corn, and has gotten up a scheme to get out of it. He wants farmers to bring him a dozen ears of their heaviest corn, and he will send his paper to the three lucky individuals who

to belong to the editor afterward. Goodscheme if he makes it work. Mason Democrat: C. H. Sackrider, for 2 years a physician in this city, on the 8th inst., in a fit of insanity, drove his wife and children out of doors, and after keeping the children out or doors, and after keeping the citizens who attempted to secure him, at bay for three or four hours, at last shot himself, dying instantly. He has been subject to at-tacks of insantty, but they had been of short duration and he was considered harmless.

oring the heaviest and largest dozens, the corn

A sight rarely to be seen in Michigan at any time, still more infrequently at this season of the year, is reported by the Battle Creek Tribune, which says that on the 5th inst., G. M. Swift, of Bedford, brought to that office, a large pear and a beautiful full developed blossom on the same branch from a tree on the farm of his father, David S. Swift. The tree is in full bloom at the present time, and the blossoms with the fruit, attract much attention.

J. Andrews, pastor of the Methodist church at Tyre in the burnt district, writes the Port Haron Times in reference to the statement made and so generally copied by the press, that the people who suffered so severely are desirous of selling their lands. Mr. Andrews says the people are going to make a deter-mined effort to regain their former prosperity, and that parties who have come up expecting to be able to purchase lands at a low valuation have gone away disappointed.

infringements upon his patent. A general discussion followed the reading of this letter and several opinions were expressed. Mr. Burlingame thought by his letter that all the wells drilled through the limestone deposit on the west side were infringements. The general opinion expressed was that the patent of Mr. Green was of no value.

General News.

An Irish National Convention is to meet at Chicago November 30th.

Diaz, ex-President of the Mexican Repub-

ic, was married last week. The New York Produce Exchange is going to erect a \$2,000,000 building.

Woodstock, N. B., lost \$80,000 last week by big fire started by incendiaries. Mayor Lamb, of Norfolk, Va., has been ar-rested on charge of violating the election

By the falling of their house, a colored family of five persons were all killed at Clarks-ville, Tenn., last week.

Capt. J. K. Kidd, postmaster at Kidd Ridge, Mo., has been arrested and jailed for collect-ing illegal pension fees. Two Arizona cow-boys named Bill Litten-bury and Sandy King, were lynched last week at Shakespeare, for stealing stock.

Last week a wealthy citizen of Sedalia, Mo., named Hyde, was shot and killed for resisting an arrest, while indulging in a spree. The Civil Service Reform Associations in-

tend making "representations" to President Arthur. He will probably accept them. Three children named Hinck, living near Marcus, Iowa, set the house on fire during their parents' absence, and were all burned to

Brown County, Ind., is said to have gold mines rich enough to pay well for working, and the citizens are excited over the discov-

all old conductors on the Wisconsin Centra railway, arrested on charge of defrauding the ompany.

Henry W. Genet, the only surviving member of the Tweed ring, has been released from Black well's island prison, after eight months confinement.

The directors of the Marysville, Cal., savings bank have put the bank in liquidation, owing to the shrinkage of real estate on which loans were made.

Gen. Burnside's estate was so heavily en-cumbered that there will be nothing for the heirs. That comes from being an honest Congressman. Hanson & Van Winkle, wholesale dealers in

chemicals, of New York, have been obliged to suspend payment, owing to the failure of the Newark bank. Masons of the District of Columbia united in a lodge of sorrow for the late President, Thursday evening, at the Foundry M. E. church, Washington.

Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, who has been appointed receiver of the busted Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J., is said to have lost \$25,000 by the failure. Last week the U. S. Supreme Court decided

that a penalty for failure to pay premium expressed in a insurance policy can be enforced in all cases, regardless of all excuses or reasons that may be assigned. Chas. Fisher, a young lawyer of Cincinnati, was last week tried for ballot-box stufiling, but the jury disagreed, and judge Baxter ordered the prisoner discharged, the evidence being too thin to warrant a conviction.

Four hundred delegates have signified their purpose to participate in the Tariff Conven-tion to be held at New York on the 29th and 30th inst. And many others are yet to be ap pointed by governors of States

Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, will leave for Europe in a few days, but as Whitelaw Reid of the Tribune is expected nome about that of the Tribune is expected nome about that time, it is hoped the country will be able to pull through the crisis anticipated.

Horsee Spooner, editor of the Transcript of Greenfield, Iowa, has been dangerously sick for a long time. Tuesday his wife, who had become despondent, swallowed a large dose of carbolic acid, and died instantly. John Murray, a Cincinnati roofer, found a amining its contents they exploded, injuring him so that he died. It contained material

John Brady, jr., one of the land swindlers whose crimes were unearthed at Ironton, Mo., last spring, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to seven years in the pententiary. Several accomplices have also pleaded guilty.

By the breaking of a steel twisted rope the

elevator in Belvidere botel, New York fell from the fifth floor to the basement on Wed needay last. John Mercer, a porter, was fatally injured, and others in the car were severely injured. David Jones, of Columbus, Ohio, has been arrested for forging from \$5,000 to \$8,000 worth of paper, and getting the money. Jones, like an illustrious prototype, Taafe, is

Welchman, and he seems to res n other respects also. At the annual meeting of the great Western Railway Company in London recently, a dividend of 5 per cent, on the preference stock and another dividend on the ordinary

shares, being an improvement over last year of 25 per cent, was declared. Two men named Connolly and Driscoll, residing at Lynn, Mass., got drunk last week, and Driscoll gave Connolly something to keep him quiet, as he was very noisy. It turned out to be laudanum, and Connolly died. Driscoll is under arrest.

The Board of Emigration of New York has authorized the prosecution of D. J. Tyson, canner of tomatoes, Staten Island, who is accused of causing the serious sickness of 40 recently arrived Germans by improper treatment and lack of nourishing food. The State House at Austin, Texas, was de

the State House at Austin, 18-xs, was stroyed by fire last week. The archives of the Republic of Texas, the battle flags, and the Alamo monument were destroyed. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. The Garfield monument fund has reached \$50,000 and stopped. The citizens of Cleve-land are quarreling over its location. If the fund could be brought up to \$200,000, they want it down town; but if it is only \$50,000

Five New York clerks who paraded with fife and drum before the store of a dealer with fife and drum before the store of a dealer who would not sign the "early closing" agree-ment, and distributed circulars asking the public not to buy of him, have been sent to jail for terms varying from 20 to 15 days, for consultary conspiracy.

ney are willing it should be put in the ceme

John T. Smarr, of Kansas City, was shot and killed Wednesday night by J. H. Russell, recently of Quincy, Ill. Smarr made some reand killed Wednesday night by J. H. Kussell, recently of Quincy, Ill. Smarr made some remark offensive to Russell in the Kansas City Court. Russell demanded an apology; Smarr refused, and Russell knocked him dows, whereupon Smarr drew a knife and slightly cut his assailant; Russell drew his revolver and fired three shots, almost instantly killing Smarr. Russell has been arrested Smarr. Russell has been arrested About two weeks ago the government de

About two weeks ago the government we tectives selzed a package of illicit whiskey in Habershaw Co., Ga., belonging to a man named Fuller. At the time of the seizure Fuller asserted that Taylor Lowe had informed on him, and that he should shoot him on sight. Last week Commissioner Raum re-ceived a dispatch detailing the shooting of Taylor by Fuller. Raum has ordered the revenue agent at Atlanta to have Fuller ar-

By the collapse of the two three-story tenement houses at the corner of South Fifth Avenue and Grand street, New York, Wednesday last, ten of the occupants were killed, several fatally and others seriously injured. The buildings were of brick and about fifty years old. The foundations were rotten, and the buildings, which have been considered unsafe for some time, were last week condemned by the City Building Inspector. The owners promised to have them made safe, but did not do so. did not do eo.

The coming week a mass meeting is be held in New York to consider the condition of laborers in Ireland. If there is any class whose sufferings deserve the commiseration of every (ne, it is the Irish laborer. While the Irish farmer was subjected to great barder. Grand Rapids Democra': The Farmers' Club discussed to drive well question at their last needing, and a letter from N.W. of every one, it is the Irish laborer. While Green, the patentee, to E. A Burlingame was read, which claimed that wells where pumps were attached to the lining of the well were

employment. It is to be hope measure may be devised to relie misery of this class, who are at p a state which would be consi e by an Esquimaux or a Dig

> Foreign. The socialists have made consi n the German elections. The Russian government is al

NOVEMBER 15, 15

an amnesty to persons convicte

Bismark is again threatening some day they will let him, and terribly surprised.

In one week last month not l wreck of vessels. The agrarian outrages in Ir October numbered 490; in Muns naugh 133, Leinster 102, Ulster 3

In a public speech at Londo paniel Grant, a member of Par that England is becoming Repub Direct trade between Hull,

Baltimore, Md., is to be open deep water docks are completed place. The Irish landlords will as government for compensation they will sustain by the action

A great strike, involving 5 employes, is imminent in Staffor unless an advance in wages is employers have refused.

Capt, Kennedy, of the steams has been fined \$10 for bringing cartridges to Liverpool from Nentered on the bill of lading. Last week the "Episcopal Arn the pillars of Archbishop McCa Dublin were broken, in reven posed, for the Archbishop's re denunciation of the Land Leagu The police have recovered the books of the Cuban government straction some years ago cau \$20,000,000. They were found of a former clerk in the departn

stolen them. Thursday last was what is kn Mayor's Day in London, and wa a business holiday. A novel i Mayoral procession was the app American flag, preceded by the band of the Fourth Battallon of the Fourth Batt militia, playing the "Star Span and followed at a short interval band playing "Yankee Doodl was received with marked of well known Americans were p the demonstration. Affairs in Ireland are evide

down. Up to date the total n plications for rent reduction to on is 17.764. The flast sett mission is 17,764. The first sett the land act has been fully eff Bourne estate, County Mayo. A from £3 to 10 shillings per act equal to a reduction of from £3 tere in American currency. The cutive Committee of the Lantssued a violent manifesto stathough proscribed the League in and appealing for subscription thought, however, that the pec and appealing for subscription thought, however, that the peo-this advice, as they are crowding with their claims in great numb The Dublin Freeman's Journal the home-rule question is now only question before the Irish leads to the inference that the

has been settled by the Land that though tenants who were m land League meet privately in in the North of Ireland, the or an organization, is practically however, only 17,761 out of tenants-at-will have applied tenants-at-will have applied Court to fix a judicial rent. landlords have reduced rents r cur the expenses attending an the Land Court, and others are A NOVEL TELEGRAPH. telegraphic instrument is

Mr. Edison's exhibit at the trical exposition. Accord gineering it is an autogr graph invented by Mr. P. subsequently improved an by Mr. Edison, in which t to be transmitted is writ hard pencil on soft paper. with the almost microsco sion produced on it by th placed around a transmis which is set in motion, th ing in contact with an ex pointer in electrical con with the pointer of the r strument at the other end This latter instrument has which chemically prepar placed, and the second ceiving its movement fro reproduces a fac-simile of message. The instrument treme beauty and simplic

novelty naturally attracts tion, and the experiments written by visitors are ver Lady Beautifler Ladies, you can not make

cheeks, and sparkling eyes wi

metics of France or beautifier

while in poor health, and not

you such rich blood, good he and beauty as Hop Bitters. A Prof. S. G. Rice's Musi Prof. S. G. Rice's marvele teaching music is winning gol every State in the Union. We his Chicago office thousands from our readers. This magic 12 to 24 times more rapid than ly correct systems combined. system on test to responsible applies to organs, pianos, guit Prof. Rice wants local and gand will send samples free to and will send samples free to plication. Knowing the per of the Professor's system, readers to procure it. Addre Rice. 243 State St., Chicago, Il

sent for four weeks for only WARRANTED the greatest p the world, Dr. Tobias' Vene Thirty-four years established failed to cure croup, spasms, rheumatism, old sores, and pai back and chest. Ladies will ment will immediately erad Freckles and Blotches. Also Hair to its natural color, and p less. Sold by the druggists.

Rice's instant self-teaching

NEW ADVERTISEM IMPSON'S CLOVER & CI



ELF-BANDAGING CHEESE H

patent. A general ending of this letter ere expressed. Mr. his letter that all the e limestone deposit infringements. The d was that the patent alue.

ER 15, 1881.

News. vention is to meet at

Exchange is going \$80,000 last week by k, Va., has been ar-plating the election

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aster at Kidd Ridge, d jailed for collectnamed Bill Litten-re lynched last week ng stock.

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have signified their he Tariff Conven-k on the 29th and rs are yet to be ap-ates.

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The police have recovered the lost treasury books of the Cuban government. Their abstraction some years ago caused a loss of \$20,000,000. They were found with the wife of a former clerk in the department, who had chalon them.

tolen them.

Thursday last was what is known as Lord-Mayor's-Day in London, and was observed as a business holiday. A novel feature of the Mayoral procession was the appearance of the American flag, preceded by the fife and drum band of the Fourth Battalion of the London militia, playing the "Star Spangled Banner," and followed at a short interval by a marine band playing "Yankee Doodle." The flag was received with marked enthusiasm throughout the whole route. A large number of well known Americans were present during the demonstration.

the demonstration.

Affairs in Ireland are evidently quieting down. Up to date the total number of applications for rent reduction to the land commission is 17,764. The first settlement under the land act has been fully effected on the Bourne estate, County Mayo. A reduction of from £3 to 10 shillings per acre was made, equal to a reduction of from \$15 to \$2 50 per acre in American currency. The Central Executive Committee of the Land League has issued a violent manifesto stating that although proscribed the League is not broken, and appealing for subscriptions. It is not thought, however, that the people will take this advice, as they are crowding into court with their claims in great numbers.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal thinks that

with their claims in great numbers.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal thinks that the home-rule question is now the great and only question before the Irish people, which leads to the inference that the land question has been settled by the Land Act. It says that though tenants who were members of the Land League meet privately in various places in the North of Ireland, the organization, as an organization, is practically dead. So far, however, only 17,761 out of about 400,000 tenants-at-will have applied to the Land Court to fix a judicial rent. Some of the landlords have reduced rents rather than incur the expenses attending an application to

with the pointer of the receiving inwritten by visitors are very numerous.

Lady Beautifiers. cheeks, and sparkling eyes with all the coswhile in poor health, and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain

Prof. S. G. Rice's Music System.

WARRANTED the greatest pain reliever in Thirty-four years established, and never failed to cure croup, spasms, colic, chronic rheumatism, old sores, and pain in the limbs, back and chest. Ladies will find this Lini-Hair to its natural color, and perfectly harmless. Sold by the druggists.



employment. It is to be hoped that some measure may be devised to relieve the abject misery of this class, who are at present living in a state which would be considered unbearable by an Esquimaux or a Digger Indian. NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT

The socialists have made considerable gains in the German elections. The Russian government is about to grant an amnesty to persons convicted of press of-

Foreign.

Bismark is again threatening to resign. Some day they will let him, and he will be terribly surprised. In one week last mouth not less than \$30,000,000 was lost to England through the wreck of vessels.

The agrarian outrages in Ireland during October numbered 490; in Munster 223, Connaugh 133, Leinster 102, Ulster 32. In a public speech at London last week, Daniel Grant, a member of Parliament, says that England is becoming Republican in senti-Upholstery, Cloaks, Etc.,

Direct trade between Hull, England, and Baltimore, Md., is to be opened as soon as deep water docks are completed at the former place.

The Irish landlords will ask the British government for compensation for the losses they will sustain by the action of the land

A great strike, involving 50.000 pottery employes, is imminent in Staffoedshire, Eng., unless an advance in wages is made. The employers have refused. Capt, Kennedy, of the steamship Germanic, has been fined \$10 for bringing three cases of cartridges to Liverpool from New York, not entered on the bill of lading.

We have opened up the present season with the finest line of goods ever brought to Detroit and largely of our own importation. Silks, Ploshes and Brocades, Fine Dress Goods and Rich Costumes. In our Millinery Department we are showing the newest ideas in hats and bonnets, buttable for all occasions, and obtained by us from the leading establishments at home and abroad. We have opened a new Department for the sale of FURS and can supply anything in this line. OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT contains everything new and choice in Fine Goods, and especial attention has been given to the selection of Tasteful and Artistic designs in medium grades to supply the demand for desir ble goods at p pular prices, In UPHOLSTERY, we have the newest things in contain goods, and Furniture coverings: Antique-Gnipure, and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Fixtures, Conices, Poles, Etc. Last week the "Episcopal Arms" carved on the pillars of Archbishop McCabe's house in Dublin were broken, in revenge, it is sup-posed, for the Archbishop's recent pastoral denunciation of the Land League.

the demonstration.

cur the expenses attending an application to the Land Court, and others are quite willing

A NOVEL TELEGRAPH.-A simple telegraphic instrument is shown in Mr. Edison's exhibit at the Paris electrical exposition. According to Engineering it is an autographic telegraph invented by Mr. P. Kenny, but subsequently improved and developed by Mr. Edison, in which the message to be transmitted is written with a hard pencil on soft paper. This paper. with the almost microscopic depression produced on it by the pencil, is placed around a transmission drum, which is set in motion, the paper being in contact with an extremely fine pointer in electrical communication strument at the other end of the line. This latter instrument has a drum on which chemically prepared paper is placed, and the second pointer, receiving its movement from the first, reproduces a fac-simile of the written message. The instrument is one of extreme beauty and simplicity. Such a novelty naturally attracts much attention, and the experimental messages

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Prof. G. S. Rice's marvelous system of teaching music is winning golden laurels in every State in the Union. We have seen at his Chicago office thousands of testimonials from our readers. This magic system is from 12 to 24 times more rapid than all other equally correct systems combined. He sends one system on test to responsible persons, and it applies to organs, pianos, guitars and violins. Prof. Rice wants local and general agents, and will send samples free to any upon apand will send samples free to any upon application. Knowing the perfect reliability of the Professor's system, we advise our readers to procure it. Address Prof. G. S. Rice, 243 State St., Chicago, Ill. Rice's instant self-teaching sheet music sent for four weeks for only 25c.

the world, Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. ment will immediately eradicate Pimples, Freckles and Blotches. Also restores Gray

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JAMES TAYLOR,

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seling our STOVE PIPE SHELF. One specified its week, another \$5E in 2 days; another \$5E in 1 day, and another \$5E in 5 hours. Bearing and Freight Free to Agents. Territory and circulars free. WRITE AT ONE. CO., Unchungt, 0, or St. Louis, Mo.

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Ague Cure

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic

For Liver Complaints, Aver's Ague Cure, by direct action on the liver and bilary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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We Defy any Clothing House in the City to Show as Large and Complete a Stock of Overcoats

as we are Offering. DryGoods, FancyGoods WE LEAD THEM ALL!

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Very Low Prices!

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD!

Don't buy a Suit or Overcoat until you have seen our MAMMOTH STOCK.

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ARE OPENING AT THEIR NEW STORES

141, 143 and 145 Woodward Avenue. Open days the entire year. Evenings from October to April. Three courses of study. Eight teachers, Chamber of Commerce Building, 156 Jefferson Avenue, Board of Trade entrace and elevator. Call or write for pamphlet circulars. Address at Detroit, Mich.

A VERY HANDSOME STOCK OF

An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders so alloutien Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders, Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold every where, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. 1. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Banzor Me.

Oriental and American Rugs The fine two-year-old Jersey bull Chandler, by Gylbin, No. 2,600; he by Edding on, No 2,250. Dam Iola, No 4,627. Also a fine lot of heifers coming two years old, and 50 head of yearling calves. This stock was all purchased at the cast and all relected from dams roted for their butter-making qualities. The heifers are with calf by Chandler, but are not registered as yet. Correspondence solicited. **Curtains, Upholstery Goods**

TO WHICH THEY INVITE ATTENTION.

ASTHMA Quickly and Permanently New Stores, New Stock and Low Prices. In Stinson's Asthma Remedy is unequaled as a positive Alterative and Cure for Asthma and Dyspepsia, and all their attendant evils. It does not merely afford temporary relief, but is a permanent care, Mrs. B. F. Lee, of Belmore, C., says of it: "I am surprised at the speedy effects of your remedy. It is the first medicine in size years that has bosened my cough and made expectoration easy. Thou steep all high to thoust coughing." If your druggist does not keep it, send for treatise and testimobilas to M. P. K. FEKK & CO.

CLOVER. Headquarters for CLOVER MACHINERY at South Bend. Indiana-The Standard Clover MONITOR JUNIOR Over 9,000 Now machine is the MONITOR JUNIOR Over 9,000 Now in Use.

The largest factory in the world of its kind. The best mechanical skill. Specially Made Machinery. All dried Lumber; the best iron and steel; the best Oak-tanned Belting, are only used in their construction. The style of finish is unsu-passed in this class of machinery. Send for descriptive circulars sent free. Address

The Only Machine that Ever Threshed 107 Bushels in 7 Hours. MENOMINEE, WIS., March 2, 1872. Birdsell Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind.

We hereby certify that we threshed, hulled and cleaned ready for the market, with one of your Birdsell lover separa ors, 21 bushels of seed in 1½ hours' running time; 107 in ten hours time 2,713 bushels in 66 days' running time, ten hours per day.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of March, 1872.

J. E. Szabold, Notary Public, Waukesha Co., Wis.



It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syraps," and "Tonies," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

Send stamp for Price and Descriptive List. Also Trees, Small Fruits, etc. 7. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

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For \$200_

It is similar to 'Authors' but more (sistructive and interesting); teaching the Location,

Fopulation and General Information of all the important cities of U.S. taken from the latest census reports. A game for OLD AND YOUNG and may be played by two or more persons Game, with instructions how to play, in a neat box, sent postage paid for 50 Cents. Every body plays it.

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Customs of good society is answered in a book senting. Every question that can possibly arise in regard to customs of good society is answered in a book entitle PRACTICAL ETIQUETTE, arranged and most practical work ever written. Every Young Man and woman should have it for reference. "Every paragraph has agrain of good sense" Chicago Times. "So plain, we cannot but give it a welcome Standard. "Judicions and practical" Prof. sanford. University of Chicago. Handsonely bound in cloth and gilt. Socia, postpaid W. H. Jennens & Co. 256 W. Adams St., Chicago. Agents Wanted.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S SPLENDID POT PLANTS, specially prepared for House Culture and Winter Bloom. Delivered safely by mail, postpaid, at all post offices. 5 splendid varieties, your choloce, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 100 for \$13. We CIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Our NEW CUIDE, a complete Treaties on the Rose, 70 pp. elegantly illustrated — free to al. THE DINCEE & CONARD CO.
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of lumber can be cut in a day. A product 25 to 50 per cent greater than can be cut with any reciprocating saw mill with the same power. The mills are complete except saw, and will be put on the cars in Cincinnati for the low price of \$200, and warranted in every particular. Saw Mil's of all sizes, Engines. Bollers, Shafting, Gearing, etc. Illustrated circulars sent free. LANE & BODLEY COMPANY,

John & Water Sts, Cincinnati, O. an16-13t

50 LITHOGRAPIC CHROMOS, with name 50 new STYLE CHROMO CARDS, 106 proturmal, 10c, SEAVY BROS, Northford, 01 106

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"Can Such Things Be and Overcome Us?"

HE PANIC

has struck the Wholesale Clothing Merchants of the East, the warm weather has comdemoralized them, and we have taken advantage of their demoralization by being on hand with the cash and buying goods fully 50 per cent cheaper than the same could be bought earlier in the season. The advantage we have gained is that we can sell our goods cheaper than any other Clothing Dealers in Michigan have had to pay for theirs.

In Assortment, Variety, Styles, Fabrics, Cut, Make and Finish. We have an Enormous Stock, and have marked them at

A Teamster's or Farmer's Overcoat or Ulsterette, made from all wool material, well made and cloth bound very long, with very large collar, for \$6, just half the price we sold them at last year.

Chinchilla and Beaver Overcoats, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, and \$10; worth 50 per cent more money.

Overcoats and Ulsteretese elegantly made and trimmed, equal in every respect to custom work for \$10, Men's Youth's and Boy's extra heavy all wool suits, latest styles, \$10. Same suits sold last year for \$5

Men's Youth's and Boy's extra neavy all wool suits, latest styles, \$10. Same suits sold last year for \$5 more money,

We are offering excellent value in suits for \$12, \$15 and \$18. Everyday pants for workingmen, lined all through, \$1, \$1 25. \$1 50. Pants made from the best all-wool goods, \$2 50, \$3 00, \$3 50 and \$4, every pair worth \$1 more. Boys' and Children's Overcoats from \$2 up.

We have more goods to select from than any other clothing dealer in Michigan, and besides the prices named we have all the styles in the finest goods manufactured. Also an immense stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. R. MABLEY,

Woodward Ave., Detroit.

Our Mammoth Furniture Warerooms are Directly Opposite our Clothing and Boot and Shoe Stores.

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SHORTHORN CATTLE MERINO SHEEP FOR SALE.

I have some young Shorthorn bulls and heifers of choice breeding for sale at reasonable prices. Also some fine young ewes and rams from the celebrated ram "Forume," and out of as good ewes as an begot anywhere, which will be sold on favorble terms. Apply to L. K. BEACH, 41-tf Box 450, Howell, Mich.

Shorthorns For Sale I have for sale four young bulls, this spring's calves, sired by Moscow 3988, out of cows belonging to the old Warner Herd, and all registered in the American Shorthorn Herd Book. Would also part with two or three helfers, now in calf to Mescow, and two or three cows. This stock is offered at very reasonable prices. Address F. WARNER, Dexter, Mich.

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Rreeder of Pure-bred Recorded Poland China swine Plainwell or Sièver Creek, Michigan. My breeding stock are all from the herds of Levi Arnold, Plainwell, and C. W. Jones, Richiahd. Pigs are all first class, sired by U. S., of Riverside and Arnold's Sambo. Sambo was bred by C. W. Jones, who sold him to Levi Arnold, from whom I purchased him. Experience will receive prompt attention and all information cheerfully given. 025

1881. **\$1,100** 1881. Won in prizes on my sheep and swinc at the follow ing leading fairs: Cleveland, Ohio, the Chicago Fair, Michigan State Fair, Illinois State Fair, and the Great St. Louis Fair showing in competition at every fair with stock imported from England. I have for sale 10 Cotswold ewe lambs and 10 ram lambs that can't be bearen in the United States, as a few extra Cotswold yearling ewes that are being bred to my imported yearling ram "Lord Zaston." A few choice Suffolk and Essex pigs for sale from two months upward.

FRANK WILLSON, 025-2m Box 1,468, Jackson, Mich

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LEVI ARNOLD. - PROPRIETOR OF -

Riverside Stock Farm. - BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF-Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine. PLAINWELL, MICH.

The Riverside Herd to the front again. Brilliant Record for 1879 and 1880 as a show herd. Have won 96 premiums in last two years, including 16 Sweepstakes. The herd is now headed by the fine Boar U. S. of Riverside and his brother Biack U. S. both sired by U. S. No. 1,195, also Arnold's Sambo, sired by Sambo No.1,137. I reduced my herd is rot the fall and winter of 1880, keeping only my choloest breeders and have also added to my herd six of the choicest bree sows I could procure of different noted families, in pig by noted boars, including Butler, No. 979, thus enabling me to supply my old customers with stock not akin to that sold them in the past. All stock recorded in the Ohio P. China Record. Pedigrees furnished with every sale if desired. Pigs in pairs and trios not of kin. Special Rates by both Express Co's. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class Ask for what yon want All correspondence promptly answered. mr29-ly

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LOW PRICES: LONG TIME; REBATE FOR IMPROVEMENT; REDUCED FARE AND FREIGHT TO SETTLERS.
FOR FULL INFORMATION, ADDRESS R. M. NEWPORT, GEN. LAND AGT.

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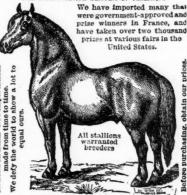


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Every owner of a Farm Engine located in moderately timbered country can find profittable employment the year round by purchasing one of these Mills.

Every owner of a timbered lot is interested in having one of these Mills in his neighborhood. No mure kan like was been been been supplied to the waste supplied to the waste supplied to the control of the waste supplied to the waste supplied to the control of the waste supplied to the waste supplied to

We have imported many that were government-approved and prize winners in France, and have taken over two thousand prizes at various fairs in the



THOS. BIRKETT, Breeder of Shorthorn Cat-tle, Base Lake, Washtenaw County Michigan, Young bulls and cows for sale. Correspondence E. DILLON & CO.,

NORMAN FRENCH HORSES BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

100 Head of Normans arrived in August 1881, the fluest lot of stallions ever imported in one otto America. Come and see them. an30-6m

CLYDE PARK" STUD FARM One mile south of Grand Rapids, Mich.



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DE YALLER CHI

As Discussed in the

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Ah, here it is, the dear oid place! Unchanged through all these years, How like some sweet, familiar face My childhood's home appears. The grand old trees behind the door, Still spread their branches wide; The river wanders as of yore,

With sweetly running tide; The distant hil's look green and gray The flowers are blooming wild And everything looks glad to-day As when I was a child.

Regardless how the years have flown, Half wondering I stand,
I catch no fond, endearing tone I clasp no friendly hand; I think my mother's smile to meet, I list my father's call, I pause to hear my brother's feet Come bounding through the hall; But silence all around me reigns, A chill creeps through my heart; No trace of those I love remains,

And tears unbidden start. What though the sunbeams fall as fair, What though the budding flowers Still shed their fragrance on the air Within life's golden hours; The loving ones that clustered here These walls may not restore; Veices that filled my youthful ear Will greet my soul no And yet I quit the dear old place With slow and lingering to As when we kiss a clay cold face And leave it with the dead.

THE WAYSIDE WELL

He stopped at the wayside well, Where the water was cool and deep; There were feathery ferns 'twixt the mossy st And gay was the old well-sweep. He left his carriage alone:

Why the master stopped in the dusty road

He swayed with his gloved hands The well-sweep creaking and slow, While from seam and scar in the bucket's side The water plashed back below

He lifted it to the curb, And bent down to the bucket's brim; No furrow of time or care had marked The face that looked back at him

As he stooped o'er the brook to drink, And ruddy and tanned was the laughing face That met his o'er the brink. The eyes were sunny and clear,

And the brow undimmed by care, While from under the brim of the old straw hat Straved curls of chestnut hair. He turned away with a sigh;

Nor could coachman or footman tell Why the master stopped in his ride that day To drink at the wayside well.

TWO VISIONS.

Where close the curving mountains drew With every outline, curve and hue Reflected in its placid face

The ployman stopped his team to watch The train, as swift it thundered by, Some distant glimpse of life to catch, He strains his eager, wistful eye.

The morning freshness lies on him, Just wakened from his balmy dreams. The travelers, begrimed and dim, Thinking longingly of mountain stream

Oh, for the joyous mountain air, The fresh, delightful autumn day Among the hills! The plowman there Must have perpetual holiday!

And he, as all day long he guides His steady plow, with patient ha Thinks of the flying train that glides Into some new, enchanted land,

Where, day by day, no pledding round Wearies the frame and dulls the mind-Where life thrills keen to sight and sound With plows and furrows left behind.

Even so, to each, the untrod ways That ever sheds its brightest rays Upon the path we do not know.

-Agnes M. Machar

Miscellaneous.

"AHEAD OF TIME."

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

"Now I'm going to show you why I struck out for myself.'

I had been driving a mile or two with my cheery friend, Dr. Mary Stedman, and until that moment was unaware of any motive for the ride other than the usua one of pleasure to us both.

"I have a warm place in my heart for my native Vermont," she went on; "and knowing how I love it, I am sure you have often wondered why I did not remain here instead of seeking a home and a profession for myself among strangers."

I had often speculated on this very subject but there was no time to confess it for at that moment my companion reined up suddenly, and with a brisk. "Here we are!" jumped from the carriage.

"This," pointing to a weather-beater but still comfortable-looking house, "is the homestead. Since the death of our parents my eldest brother has lived here. You needn't be at all disturbed," as I naturally hesitated about intruding among strangers, "for my sister in-law expects

"How cool! how neat! how shady and comfortable!" were my first exclamations as I followed my leader into the old-fashioned

"Just so," she responded drily. "And, my dear, you might search from cellar to garret of this great house, and though you stood upon ladders, and peered with a microscope on your hands and knees, you would never be able to find a fly."

Mrs. S edman looked as her sister-in-law had described her-"like a very sad and troubled ghost." She was painfully thin and haggard, and at least a dozen times during our short call I noticed her mourn ful eves fill with tears.

"Well, Sarah," said the doctor, "vo are as busy as ever, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes," our hostess replied; "there is never any end to work." "Been making butter to-day?"

"I made a little over forty pounds this

"Before breakfast, I suppose?" The doctor's tone was somewhat crisp. "I churned at four, and I have just time?" worked my butter over. I don't mind so

much when churning doesn't come washing-days; and, you see, cream has got to be attended to whenever it is ready." "Been washing too?" my friend in-

quired. "Oh, yes! And it did seem as if I had every garment in the tub that there was in

"So you've made forty pounds of but ter," said the doctor, "washed-and what

else?" "Not much else beside the regular work. I picked some beans for dinner, and made few pies; that's all!"

At this point my friend, much to my surprise, turned the conversation into other channels, and soon after we took our leave. "It seems to me you have neglected an opportunity," I remarked, as soon as we had driven away.

"I supposed you'd think so," my companion answered; "but you can form no conception of the amount of breath I have wasted on that very case. I am regarding it now solely from a scientific standpoint. I think I can calculate the length of that woman's days within a fraction of time." "I should think your brother wouldn't allow his wife to work so," I remarked.

"What does he know about it?" said the doctor. "He comes into the house for the three meals that are prepared for him, and when night comes he goes to bed and to sleep, or he drives over to the village and spends his evenings with his friends. My brother works hard, but he works out of doors, and that saves him. Sarah has an excellent reputation as wife and housekeeper all over the county. She has helped my brother 'lay up'-in Vermont vernacular-several thousand dollars. It doesn't take a prophet to see that another wife will have the benefit of this one's toil; though it is probable, if she comes from this section of the country, she'll not have sense enough to be benefited by anything!" "If your sister-in-!aw would only have

a servant," I suggested. "A servant! Why, what a greenhorn you are!" said the doctor. "Do you think my brother and his wife are strong enough to bear the finger of scorn that would inevitably be pointed at them should they employ a servant? It is far better, my dear, to work one's self to death than to be called lazy, and shiftless, and extravagant. If this were not the case, they would not think they could afford a servant. My brother is dominated, soul and body, by the spirit of economy, and his wife is a reflection of himself. Here we are again," my friend continued, coming to a stop be fore the door of a more modern and more pretentious mansion. "My youngest sister lives here. It seems singular, doesn't it, that I have never introduced you to my are only perplexities to these good people. We turn them out of their beaten tracks

the rest, only worse perhaps." All this as the doctor hitched her horse and we walked up the long graveled walk. Sister Ann was scolding one of her children when we entered the house, and we were upon her before she had finished

add to their hard work and anxieties.

healthy a girl as there was in Vermont,

and the brightest and wittiest one of the

she would furnish an example of common-

sense to her neighbors; but she is just like

her loud-pitched harangue. "I don't believe any one ever had such contrary youngsters as I have got!" she swered. "Anna's pulse was one hundred remarked, apologetically. "They do and twelve. The respiration was labored vorry me so sometimes that it seems to me and ominously frequent. There is no mis-I should enjoy myself in my grave."

"Send a couple of them to me, Ann, whenever you feel like parting with them,' said the doctor.

"I would in a minute if their father was willing," the lady replied. "I don't know how to bring up children," she added, "and if I did know how, I haven't any time. To tell the truth, I have such a pain in my side all the time that I'm not fit for anything. I wish you'd give me necessities. It makes all its cream into some of that medicine, Mary, that you gave me last summer."

"I suppose you work just as hard, Anna as though you hadn't a pain in your side,' the doctor remarked."

"Of course I do," was the somewhat ir ritable response. "Who else is there to do it if I give up?"

"Where is the pain, Anna, and how long have you had it!" The doctor's tones were even, and he nanner so calmly professional that I had at the time no suspicion that any of it was

assumed. "It is under my left shoulder-blade," her sister replied, " and I haven't breathed a long breath since last November. Some times it is worse than others, and I am

conscious of it every minute." The doctor drew a chair to her sister' side, and took her hand in hers.

"Dear me, Mary, my pulse is all right," said the invalid, doing her best to make light of the situation.

"How many men does your husband hire this summer, Anna?" the doctor inquired, as she prepared some medicine.

"Only six this year." "And you cook and wash for them, I

ippose?" "Of course." "How many cows have you?"

"Fourteen. "And you make butter for market?" Sister Anna smiled as she answered this

"I average about sixty pounds a week." "What time do you get up in the morn

ing?" "About four o'clock."

question.

"What time do you go to bed?" "Anywhere from ten to twelve;" and then, with a glance in my direction, "you see, farmers have to keep ahead of time. If they didn't manage to do this they couldn't lay up anything, to save their

lives." "Anna," said the doctor, taking no no tice of the above remarks, "I intend to stay in Vermont a month, unless I am needed in New York. Would you like me to take charge of your case during that

"My case!" her sister repeated in great

perplexity. "I don't suppose I shall need anything more than that medicine."

"I will gladly do all I can for you, Anna," the doctor resumed, "and when I am compelled to go back I will leave you in good hands; but it must be on condition of the most perfect obedience on your part. You have hard coughing spells every morning, do you not?"

"Yes, Mary, but how in the world did you know that?"

"No matter how I know it. That I do know it is sufficient. To begin with Anna, your husband must find other places for his workmen, and some one must be found immediately to do your housework. You must go to bed every night at eight o'clock, and remain in bed till after break fast. You must have all sorts of nourishing food, and pork and codfish must be eliminated from your bill of fare." "Mary, what do you mean?"

There was a look ot terror in the woman's eyes, and her lips quivered painfully.

"I mean, if you do exactly as I tell you, you may get well, if not, it is impossible," the doctor replied. "If you think I am exaggerating, or don't know what I am talking about, send for any reputable physician you please and ask him to tell you the truth.'

"Oh Mary! There isn't any way o doing the things you speak of. Clarke feels awfully poor this summer, and I have been trying harder than ever to make the ends lap over."

"Where is Clarke?" the doctor inquired "He's down at the creek, having,"

"I will drive down and have a talk with him right away," said my friend, making ready to leave.

"Oh! Mary! Don't you think there is any other way?" The poor woman had broken down com

pletely now, and the doctor held her for a noment in her strong arm and caressed her fondly. "No other way, sis," she replied; "but

we will do the best we can. There's no telling what a good rest and careful nursing may do for your poor tired body, my

dear." "I was going to take you to some other places," the doctor remarked as we drove away, "but it would have been the same old story; work, work, work, without rest or change, from year's end to year's end. My mother killed herself by her attempts to get ahead of time. Two sisters have traveled the same road that Anna has started on, one of them absolutely dropping dead in her kitchen in the midst of her work. This is the kind of thing l could not endure to see go on. I knew i was all wrong as soon as I knew anything, relatives before? The truth is, you and I and when I became old enough to have a voice in my own education I persisted in taking a different course. My sister Anna for a while, with no other result than to has tried so hard to get ahead of time and make things 'lap over' that she has abused Ten years ago my sister Ann was as and probably killed herself, beside criminally neglecting and mismanaging her children. I don't suppose she has averagfamily. I had some hopes that she would ed over five hours sleep out of the twentykeep out of the treadmill, and, if she did four during the last five years, and think marry a farmer and settle down here, that of that amount of rest for a woman whose brain and muscle are forever in use! Every year I come up here and find things going from bad to worse among my relatives and most of my friends, and the horrible part of it is that nothing one can say or do will

ever have the slightest effect." "Don't you think your very natural anxiety about your sister may have colored your diagnosis a little?" I inquired.

"Not in the least," my companion antaking such signs.'

"How could she keep at work with such a pulse as that?" I asked.

"By the exercise of will power," said the doctor. "In our family will power is a direct inheritance. If it could only have have been accomplished! My dear, this will power eats salt pork when good beef and the most nutritious food are absolute butter that the cash may 'lap over.' It drinks skim milk, and works nineteen

hours out of twenty-four." Soon after this the doctor dropped me

at my hoarding-house. "Now you know all about it," she re marked in parting. "and if any one ever asks you why Mary Stedman did not remain among her relatives you can say that she declined to live among criminals and

Five months after the above incident sister Anna died, and one year from that date the widower married again. The second wife is a duplicate of the first, working night and day and "laying up" for a future which it is more than likely she never will enjoy."-Christian Unio

By a recent change in the curriculum of the high school, Greek has been dropped from the studies, though Latin is still re-tained, and a city paper regards the drepping of Greek as a mistake. We think so too. Years ago we held old fogy notions upon educational matters and thought that English ought to be taught in the public school It seems to us that as English was the language of the country and the English sciences the only ones used in business, it could not do children any particular harm to teach them a little English occasionally not too much, so that it would interfere with their Greek, Latin, painting, drawing and dancing, but enough so they could buy two yards of factory cloth at 8 cents a yard and feel satisfied in their minds that it came to so they could buy 16 cents. We were running a little country paper at that time, and work as hard as ever we might we could not make any money, and we could not account for it. One day we dropped into a school examination, wher Latin was being peeled off in great flakes, and Greek was being talked like a man filing circular saw. We saw at once where we where making our life a failure and wasting our energies, and we returned to the office, resolved to remedy the defect. We opened on the public the next week with plenty o Latin and Greek, and the effect was wonder ful. The public had been suffering for just that kind of thing, and the edition was exfrom all quarters; we enlarged the paper and came to Milwaukee, still crowding its colimns with Latin and Greek. The public knows the rest. Money has flowed in upon us so that we have to keep a man with splint broom at the door to sweep it back. That is what Latin and Greek has done for us, and we can truthfully say that we had rather see a boy able to write a beautiful essay in Greek, any time, than to see him hanged for horse stealing. It is more cred-itable to him.

A TALE OF REAL LIFE.

"You will not forget me Helen?" They stood beneath the clustering vines that overshadowed the long colonnade of Helen Clinton's handsome home. How beautiful she looked in her snowy muslin and blue ribons, that harmonized so well with her fair, delicate complexion! Well did she merit the glance of tender admiration from the dark, thoughtful eye bent so proudly upor

"Forget you, Arthur! You know that I will never forget you!"

"Helen, I know that you love me, and I have faith in your truth and constancy, but to day we part for years. During those years changes may and will come. Soon you will be called upon to mingle in fashonable life, to do the honors of your father' house, to be smiled upon, caressed and courted by all. Helen, when other lips and other hearts their tales of love shall tell, will you still be true to me?"

The evening sun which imprinted its summer flowers, lingered in parting benedic tion upon the lofty tree tops, and finally wreathed the clouds in their gorgeous sunset glory, but the lovers still tarried beneath the shadowey vines, reluctant to breathe the parting word, or sever an intercourse that in all probability would not be resumed in

Four years with their lights and shadows came and went. It was the hight of the cason at Saratoga. Beauty, wealth and fashion reigned supreme. Northern belles and Southern beauties vied with each other in the richness of their attire and the taste falness of their toilets. To-night there was more than usual gayety and animation, and among the fair ladies conspicuous for their loveliness, grace and elegant simplicity of dress, Helen Clifton was pre-eminent. She stood now beneath the glowing chandelier, hanging upon her father's arm, a haughty old man whose attention old man, whose attention seemed equally divided between his lovely daughter and A crowd of friends and admirers thronged

around them, for Helen's beautiful face and winning manner, independent of her great wealth, rendered her the creature of attracwho, during her sojourn at this far-famed wintering place, had paid her the most marked attention, and whose advances met with more than usual encouragement from her mother, was a Mr. Forester, of Alabama, wealthy southern planter, whose mental endowments and golden charms compensated in the eyes of the world for all lack of heart

r moral worth.
Old Mr. Clifton, suspecting Helen's attachment for Arthur, launched into bitter invec-

itives against that youth as a pauper and an insignificant wretch generally.

"Father, forbear," replied Helen, while her heightened color hetrayed the spirit with which he had to contend. "Arthur Leland" is no mendicant, no pauper. He is descended from as a noble race of ancestors as you or I, and if a reverse of fortune has left him to contend with poverty it is no disgrace, but rather an honor that he does not idiy fold his hands, but with a strong heart and the many who suffer, struggle and win."
"What an advocate he has," said

father, maliciously. "Pity your hero is not behind the scenes to hear himself so nobly defended. You acknowledge then that you love this Arthur Leland, and have told nim so," added he, eyeing her intently. Helen's silence was sufficient confirmation of his fears, and with a voice hoarse with rage he said: "Helen Clifton, listen. Uness you promise to me now from this time forward to renounce all intercourse, all

communication of every description with Arthur Leland, and look upon him as an entire stranger, I do most solemnly aver that I will disown you as my daughter, utterly disinherit you, and bequeath to others more worthy the inheritant that naturally belongs to you as my child."
"Father," cried Helen, seizing his hand and kneeling by his side, "spare me this anguish

—I love Arthur Leland, and years ago I promised to be his bride-father, noble, well worthy of the love and trust be-

stowed upon him. Do not thus doom your child, who has hitherto lived but for your happiness, to life long misery."

"Helen, it grieves me to disappoint you, to come in any way between you and wha you consider your happiness, but my love respect I owe the proud name you bear, will not allow me to diverge one iota from the plan of duty prescribed for you, and which, as a grateful and dutiful child, you are bound to obey. To-morrow Mr. Forester will pry his addresses. He has my full con sent and approval, and it is my desire tha been put to a good use how much might you do not tell him nay. Of all those who have approached you as suitors, he alone, as regard family, wealth, and position, do I

consider worthy of my daughter."

"Father," said Helen, supplicatingly, "I do not love Mr. Forester—I cannot be his wife." "Then," replied her father, sternly and

unflinchingly, "accept the consequences. I no longer regard you as my child, and hence forth we must be as strahgers." For a few brief mements she remained silently at her father's side; then rising, with a face calm and feerless from despair, she said; "Father, as your child accept the right you take upon yourself in settling my destiny for life. I accept it as the law o God, which enjoins reverence and obedience to parents, and as a fulfillment of my prom-ise to my dying mother; but father, if in the future your daughter should never again be the merry, light-hearted girl of old, and care and sorrow should sit heavily upon her brow, remember that you this night had the

power to prevent it." Again we shift the scene of the season. It a recent change in the curriculum of gh school, Greek has been dropped he studies, though Latin is still reand a city paper regards the drop-Greek as a mistake. We think so too. and the stars, in there brilliant glory kept silent, faithful watch over a sleeping world. It was Helen Clifton's bridal night. In all her girlish beauty she stood before the altar.

the acknowledged wife of the Hon. Henry Forester, of Alabama. A few unhappy years passed. Upon a bed of fatal disease her husband lies, utterly unconscious, as surely and swiftly he approaches the brink of that dark, unknown river, from whose voiceless shore no echo has ever returned. The presence of death softens the feelings and throws a different and more solemn aspect unon all the circumstances and situations of life, and the young wife feels now if she could only bring her husband back to life and he would force the love that had never been his, and gladden his home with happiness and sunshine —but, alas! the awful con-queror listens to no pleading, takes cognizance of no penitential tears; and, an hour later, Helen Forester is left a lonely widow. The same hour, the same night, in the same village, we look upon a different scene. The church bells peal forth a merry strain, and around the sacred altar of the little church stands a bridal train. The cer-mony is performed, the benedictiou pro-nounced, and the hour that makes Helen

Forester widow binds Arthur Leland in the holy bonds of matrimony.
"Who is that lovely girl?" The speaker eighteen years after the events recorded in the foregoing paragraphs.

the foregoing paragraphs.
"Is it possible that you do not know Florence Leland, Arthur Leland's eldest daughter, whose beautifithat behold her?" beautiful face leads captive all

with a smile, "that I have been abroad for the past four years, and am almost a stranger in my native village." And then her eye wandered back to Florence. It was a beautiful face, but it was the resemblance it

coming in, gave them a formal introduction

"Mrs. Forester," said Florence, innocently,

'you scarcely seem like a stranger-I re-

delightfully, and that he hoped I would be

The words were spoken by a gay, thought-

the past few months that no immediate dan

ger was apprehended, and she really seeme so much better this evening that Florence

thought loth to leave her mother, could not

resist the urgent entreaties of the latter for

her to attend the party. But, alas! the poor girl felt on her return home, where she

ast evening of her earthly existence,

Two years later, one bright June evening

Helen Forester entered the village church

while living, actuated her in her care for

his last resting place, and she had come not

to place flowers upon his grave. Her mind traveled far back into the past, to girlhood's

sunny hours, and so absorbed was she in re-

flection that she heard not the sound of ap-

proaching footsteps, and was startled who

"Excuse me, Mrs. Forester; I thought was sole tenant of this lonely burial ground

and did not mean to intrude upon you."

The first sight of the face she remember

and loved so well (for it was Mr. Leland

quite unnerved Helen, but soon regaining he

composure she answered him with ease and assured him it was no intrusion.

Accepting with grateful courtesy a prof-

"What fearful inroads time

fered seat at her side, he remarked, quite

naturally: "What fearful inroads time and death make in their onward progress

Mrs. Forester. A few short years ago thi

little burial ground numbered only twenty graves, but the hillocks have grown rapidly.

and the dreary voids they have created are numberless. Man, himself, is but a fitful,

changeable being, floating like a leaf upon the stream of life—now dallying with th

sunshine, and then submerged beneath the

finding none."
"But there is rest, Mr. Leland," said

I sought for it in the affections. I truste

them, leaned upon them but a little, and like a frail, perishable reed, they broke

ark waves-continually seeking rest and

vard.

gifted with just such a voice."

awake him I confess that the diversions of the pedaogue were not without their attraction bore to another countenance that riveted Mrs. Forester's attention and stirred the is who looked on and saw the comical contortions of the boys whose fortune it was a depths of memory. There was the same noble brow, the same classically cut features, the moment to be under discipline. The fact that our turn might come next did no the same proud curve about the beautifully formed mouth. How it pained her to look prevent us from finding what entertainment ve might in what our master evidently enupon the fair, sweet face that recalled so vividly the bright dream of other days; oyed. None of us had yet read the maxand as the long ago, crowned with love, hope and beauty, rushed before her, the rec-ollections and associations it awoke were too we realized that under certain circumstances here is something in the misfortune of our friends that gives us a certain sort of satissad and overwhelming, and she left the Those were indeed days when flogging

rary. "Please excuse me," said a sweet voice at was administered in no homœopathic doses but with a most heroic fullness of practice once made a careful estimate of my own It was Florence Leland, who had sought experience in that way, and came to the conclusion that I had averaged about a the library to fasten the bow on her slipper. Helen smiled kindly upon her, and a friend whipping and a half a day during my con-nection with the Mayhew School. Of nection with the Mayhew School. ourse we became somewhat onured to this rough treatment. It was considered the pronember he once said that you sang most per thing to suffer with Spartan firm and he who, laid across the master's knee could calmly make comical and derisiv Mrs Forester was borne on the tide of faces from his ignominous position, for the entertainment of his associates, without memory, till she was scarcely conscious of her surroundings, and was quite startled by having his attention diverted to other parts of his body, was accounted a brave "Florence Leland, come quick-your mother is dying, and they have sent for Then there was a superstitious belief that by laying one's eyelash in the hand that was about to be feruled, the accursed wood was sure to be shattered on coming in conless young girl, who, in her haste to convey the sad things, forgot the deep sorrow she was bearing her young friend. Mrs. Leland had for a long time been the victim of con-sumption. She had rallied so much within tact with the magic hair. But I never saw one shattered, Boston Transcript.

It is not alone the fact that the amateur carver misses the joints and tries to cut through the largest bones that fills him with regret and his lap full of sage and onions it is the horrible thought that the entire company is looking at him.

found her dear mamma in a speechless and dying condition, that she could never for-give herself, for having left her on this the No matter how the perspiration may The same principles of duty that had terest to flag a moment.

carving tournament at the home of a dove eyed dumpling whose kind regard we de sired to catch on to as far as pos

faces of the guests, the rippling laugh, the bald-headed joke, the thanksgiving conundrum, and all as merry as a marriage bell. We call to mind the girlish laughter of that one whose very existence, as she sat on our left that day, seemed cemented and

astraddle of the breast-bone, tore off a few goose pimples from under the wings of the fragments from the

Helen, in a low tone, "which, if properly sought, can be found." where we had them laid out in our mind. "I then, doubtless," replied Mr. Leland, made a mistake in the way of obtaining it freak of nature. It rattled us and unnerved us. gravy right and left, and filling the

"Ah! Arthur,"cried Helen, imploringly By some kind of omission miscalculation, forgetting the lapse of years, and all their changes, "my father's commands, Arthur, were binding, and I could not disobey him, we made a wild stab at the back of the late however much my heart might bleed at the fearful sacrifice I was called upon to make. My life has not been a very happy one. Let the suffering and loneliness I have endured be an atonement for all the anguish I have caused you."

"Have you suffered, Helen?" replied Mr. Leland, tenderly. "Then let the bitter, bitter past be forgotten, and come back to With difficulty we drew out the glittermy heart as in days of yore, and let the future be crowned with the sunlight and hope that has so long been a stranger to our

That is why we always sign our nom de He drew her to him-she leaned he weary head upon his shoulders, and two hearts long severed by the vicissitudes of unplume to a promissory note. That, too, is why we always travel incog, and without baggage.—Bill Nye's Boomerang. propitious fate, were reunited. It mattered not that the romance of youth had passe away, and the sober time of middle age wa

creeping on. The heart beat as warmly still, and the happiness of the present was best enhanced by the obstacles of the past. The birds ceased their evening carols, and "Herman, do you still go around m Rachel Goslinsky," said Hoffenstein. "Yes, sir," replied the clerk, "I dakes he the stars came out ere Helen and Arthur edimes ven I don't got noding to do."

of their reunion.

And a few months later a joyous brida took place in the village church. And Florence Leland was there, beautiful and charming as ever. still preserving a foud recollection of her own mother, while making room in her heart for her father's second wife, the woman of his choice. Whipping in the Old-Time School. A pubic school fifty years ago was a very ifferent affair from what it is now a days.

left the quiet cemetery-the blessed retreat

old Mayhew School, I am astonished at it. Yet, with the variety of corporal punish-ment so freely bestowed, there was mingled a sort of ghastly sportive element, a grim humor which did not always commend itself to the perception of him who re-ceived the flagellation. A merry conceit, for instance, was that of Master Clough. That ingenious person would direct a culprit to stand upon the platform, near the desk, and without bending the knees, touch the floor with his fingers. Then a smart flourish of the rattan and a sudden blow would cause the unhappy youth to involunwould cause the unnappy youth to involute tarily resume an upright position with diverting rapidity. It was really very amusing (to Master Clough.) Sometimes an offender would be asked by one of the masters which instrument of torture he would be seen the riding which the release the results of the result would choose, the riding-whip, the ruler, or the rattan. Whichever he seemed to pre fer was not the one used, but one of the change would have a healthful moral in-fluence upon the scholar, teaching patience and resignation under disappointment. A pleasant illustration (to the teacher) of the irony of fate was shown in another way When the stock of rattans ran low (and tha was not seldom) some victim in disgrace would be dispatched for a fresh supply, knowing that on his return he would feel the first stroke of the rod. With what ingenious refinement of torture the victim was

wound him! There was another clever diversion of our There was another clever diversion of our kind-hearted masters which in summer when the days were long, occasionally broke the monotony of schoolboy life Sometimes, of a sultry July afternoon, a tired scholar, overcome by heat, would find the sound of voices in the room grow fainter and fainter, his head would droop and finally sink upon his desk, and he would quickly be in the pleasant land of dreams. quickly be in the pleasant land of dreams, Then it was that the master, seizing his rattan and stealthily yet joyfully striding vas gourting Rechel Gosinky don't get desacross the rows of desks, would give the gouraged. A veak heart nefer vins noding?

sleeping wretch such a rousing whack as to and confound as well as suddenly of American enterprise has come to light

ms of the cynical La Rochefoucauld, but

A Word About Carving.

trickle down between his sholder blades, or how the hot flashes may chase the chills up and down his spinal column, or how much his eyes may be dimmed with unshed tears, the rest of the company never allows its in-We remember one time we were called

to assume the management of a free-for-all clearly come back to us the smiling

glued to our own.

As we sharpened the glittering blade on

the ringing steel, we felt buoyant and proud. Proud to think how we would slice the white, calm bosom of the deceased hen.

Proud to think how, in our mind, we had laid out the different pregnable points about the old cackler, and in anticipation of applause, glad and free, when we had accom-plished the warfare and victory, and stuffing had perched upon our banner.

We softly jabbed the shimmering fork

nented, gouged out a few shattered neck, and tried to cut An oppressive gloom seemed to pervade air. The old hen didn't have her joints

was deformed. She seemed to be a We gouged wildly at the remains, squirt

lamented hen, and with a frenzy born of re peated defeats and depressing failure, the knife struck the platter with a loud crash, and ceasing not in its untamed fury, glanc-ed aside, and in an instant buried itself, with sickening thud, in the corset of the hired

ing blade, now ensanguined with the gore of a fellow creature, wiped it on the tablecloth, and fled. Out into the cold, unsympathetic world, out into the crash and confusion of struggling humanity, to battle on through life under an assumed name.

Rube Hoffensteine's Courtships.

"Vell, you must keep on daking her oud because she vas velty, you know, and you don't find dem often dese days. Ven I vas making love mit my vife, Leath Heiden-heimer, I haf a great deal of drouble but I nefer veakens. Old man Moses Heidenhalmers place was in de gountry about von mile from Vicksburg, und I used to go und dere to see Leah. Von day vile I vas baying a visit to Leah her leetle broder Levi come: running in de house to his fader und says 'Pa, de old prindle cow has proke de fecne all down und vas in de field mit de corc.' I dinks it vill make a good umbression on heimer, und I says: "Misder Heidenheimer Upon my word, when I think of the whipping that went on day after day in the you sday in de house und I vill go und drive de cow avay.' Leath, she says: 'Misder Hoffenstein, you petter had keep avay from de cow, she vill chase you all around.' 'Never mind, Miss Leath,' I says, 'I never get sgar ed in anyding, und ven 1 sdarted out to de field old Moses Heidenheimer dells me to bust de cow vide open mit a sdick, und I says I vill. Leetle Levi Heidenheimer comes along mit me, und ven I got vere de cow vas, I dinks uf vat a man dells me vonce, und dot vas to look at a vild beast in de eye and frown und it vill run avay. Herman, ven ever a man dells you dat, you dell him he vas a liar. I looked at de cop, und I frowns, but she don't do nodings. I gets a leetl. closer, und I frowns some more, und vat you dinks, de next minute de cow runs at me Shust as I turned around myslef to get oud of de vay de cow hits me mit her head gr-r-acious, Herman, it vas derrible. I feel dat I vas disconnected from myself, und for a vile I dinks dot my head vas in New Jersey und my legs vas in de Rocky Mountains De cow hits me a gouble uf dimes more mit her head, und I gets up und runs dwice faster den I efer did, und de cow comes righd after vot vas no larger den my arm, und I vent up de sapling. Ven I gets up de sapling I looks around und sees leetle Levi Heidenheimer sitting on de fenom missien. around that sees recte Levi Hendenheimer sitting on de fence swinging his sore feet around, und I dells him to get sdick und make de cow go avay. He asks me if I dinks he was a lunadick, und he svings his feet

thus made to find the weapon that should ome more und vistles, und afder avile he dells me as long as I keep my grip und de sapling don't preak dere vas no dang de vorst uf it vas Jacop Heidingsfeld who vas also in lave mit Leah, comes along und sees de fix I vas in. I asks him to make de cow go avay, und he says: 'Vait Rube, until I go up to de house und get old man Heidenheimer.' Vell, Herman, it vas an hour before I get down from vere I vas, und Leah und all uf dem laughed about it, but I what here are relief. shust keep on making love mit her undil ve vas married. Recgollect, Hermau, vile you

vas gourting Rechel Gosinky don't get des-

American Enterprise. Another and very remarkable exhibition

through the publication of the revision of the New Testament. With infinite care the Commission of Revision kept the result of their labors secret. They knew that they had American publishers to deal with and American daring and energy to encounter. With a great show of desire for absolute fairness all round, they arrang ed it so that the proof-sheets of their labora should be given out in England simultane. ously to all publishers, both British and American, ignoring the fact that by this arrangement, if it had been adopted exact ly according to their old-fogy notions, the English printers would have had eight or nine days' start on their American brethren. The Appletons of New York knew a trick or two, and proceeded to put one in practice. Weeks ago they selected a perfect outfit of type and cases, likewise a perfect force of skilled compositors. Every print. er could tell from the character of the work the quality and quantity of type that was needed and the force that was required to set up the matter in a week. All this knowledge was brought to bear, and both men and material were shipped to England by various steamers, so that suspicion should not be excited. Then necessary space on a fast return steamer was engaged without explanation as to the use it should be put to, and the typos were shipped as ordinary passengers. As soon as land was lost sight of, and no chance of telegraphic communication to either end of the journey was possible, the hired space was occupied, the cases were set up, and the familiar call of "Copy!" was heard issuing from the foreman's lips. One can fancy the boss calling out, "Look here, who's got that last take of the Sermon on the

When the steamer arrived in New York she was met by a horde of representatives of other publishing houses eager for their copy. The forms belonging to the Appletons had been stereotyped on board d the type returned to its boxes. The plates went up to the publishing house, and within twenty-four hours the perfected books were being issued to the newsdealers by the hundred thousand at a time. It no doubt cost a heap of money and much brains to conduct this skillful operation. but it will pay and pay largely. "And why," says the adroit speculators, "should not the word of God, according to the latest revision, be profitable in a temporal as well as spiritual sense?" It is very likely that copies of the American edition will be sold in England before the sleepy British printers get the work bound.

Mount?" and the reply, "I'm setting up

Ananias, you old "-mutter, mutter, mut

When the Southern ocean was first open ed to British enterprise by the discoveries of Captain Cook, it teemed with animal life. Fur seals and hair seals abounded on the coast of Australia and New Zealand, and on the outlying islands. They were at once set upon and killed, the slaughter being conducted without regard to sex or season. The result was the total extirpation of several species. "One might as scon air with fragments of bread-crumbs and expect to meet a sea lion on London Bridge as on any of the islands in Bass strait," was the reply of a New Zealand naturalist to an nquiry about the seal-life that early vovagers had observed. The same result has pappened at the Falkland Islands, at Cape Horn, and on the Pacific seaboard of South America. A vessel called the Betsey, took 1,000,000 skins from the island of Masa fuera at the beginning of the century, an exploit which left no survivors for future adventurers, and the island of Juan Fernandez, where there were seals in abundance, has now only a few stragglers to show. The same thing happened at the South Shetlands. In 1821-'22 British sealers took away 320,000 skins for the two years, killing males and females indiscriminately, and leaving the young to die. The fate of the sperm whale might furnish a useful lesson in the same direction. It was once abundant in the Southern ocean, but is now all but extinct, from the very same causes that we have pointed out above in the case of the seals. The American whaler observed its maternal affection. and found it easier to kill a mother and her cub together than a mother alone. A few years of this policy, added to the use of steamers armed with projectiles of cunning contrivance, and the fishery had to be given up as no longer profitable.

The time when men will light their cigars at the water faucet cannot be far off when we read of the wonderful ways in which paper has come to be utilized. At the Melbourne exhibition, held recently, there was a complete dwelling house made entirely of paper, and furnished throughout with the same material. There were paper walls, paper roofs, paper ceilings, paper floorings, paper joists, paper stairways, paper carpets, paper bedding, paper chairs, paper sofas, paper lamp, paper frying pans. and even the stoves, in which bright fires were kept burning daily, were of papier mache, and when the fabricator of this mansion gave a banquet in this dwelling, the table cloths, the napkins, the plates and cups and saucers, the bottles and the tumblers, and, last of all, the knives and forks, were likewise made of paper.

ASTRONOMY is a beautiful science. We are told that if a railway was run from the earth to the nearest fixed star, and the fare was one penny for every hundred miles, and if you were to take a mass of gold to the ticket office equal to the national debt -or \$3,800,000,000-it would not be sufficient to pay for a ticket to the fixed star aforesaid. If this is so, it matters very little to us whether such a railway is ever constructed. It would be discouraging to go to the ticket-office with a mass of gold equal to \$3,800,000,000 and be informed that the fare was \$5,678,032,000. If the ticket agent would't trust until we got back we'd be compelled to forego the trip. or hunt up a scalper who had a cheap

A LONDONER by the name of Rhodes, lately found in Africa a diamond of surprising size and brilliancy, for which he has refused £100,000. The stone weighs 150 carats, and Mr. Rhodes says he must

He kin pick up a libbin' wharebb By wukin' de railroad an' washin' He kin lib 'bout as cheap as a lea For he watches de rat market kee An his boa'd an' his rations is pre For a pretty smart cuss is de yalle Den, he's not gwine to keep wha stay,
An' his eatin' don't cost but a nic

An' he won't gib a straw for de fin When a slab-sided shanty will do An' a empty old box, or a holler g is a big boa'din house for de yalle An' he eats little mice, when de b rill de ha'ar on his head gits de si An' I know by his clo'es an' his su Dat he comes fum a scrubby an' Sich a curisome chap as de yaller Dis country was made for de whi For dey hoes all de cora an' dey You may think what you choose,

Dat de orf cullud furriner nebber For dar's heap o' tough people for But de cussedest sort is de yaller When de bumblebee crawls in de To warm up his fingers an' git ou Dar's gwine to be fuss in de famil An' one ob de critters mus' pack An' de Chinerman's gwine to disk Dat de rabbit can't lib in de stun When de woodpecker camps on nes'. You kin tell pretty quick which l

Dar's a mighty good chance ob a When de speckled dog loafs 'roun An' dar's gwine to be a racket w

A Fight Between Sea

A correspondent of Globe writes from New! following description of combat, which he viewed ble distance: "On a lovely afternoon stood upon the bank of a that part of the coast bet tia and St. Mary's Bays.

was still. Only the fain

the angry tones of the oc

the surf, melted into a de

stole up from the strane

stood. The sea fowl, wh a small island in myria seemed, too, to have fall spell and gone to sleep heaved its breast in fe rolling landward with tion; and the fisherman boat rested upon his oars stillness and calm which over everything. A doz fishing skiffs and boats than schooner size, sto where the last breeze h their sails; and were to perfection in the deep; and even the "u forgot for the moment, forget, to set either no As I stood, like everythi mute under the influence noon, a sound as of inn gentle tappings came up sea, and looking I saw t fishes, cod and the lesse which the former preye the surface and were The tapping sound was ing the water with their Such a scene is not un almost simultaneously heard a hollow, whistli saw a column of spray ser about 14 feet from saw then that a whale h the fishes, and with his ing jaws, in a fourth takes to write it, had en hundreds of the breach was about to plunge un again to swallow his p when two other creat upon the scene. They and implacable foes of swordfish and thresher fish, Xiphias gladius, is creature, armed with a stance, protruding from sembling a sword, fro rives its name; the thi cies of sea-shark or fo tifically known as Card It was evident they had double purpose of mak the whale and getting feast for themselves. takes the eve to twinkl and defensive were

swordfish at once atta under water, the thresh above. As the whale to dive he impelled the armed head of his he remained where he er brought its ungainly precision of machinery unfortunate monster's "threshing" I had neve even in my dreams, wh to the hills and rob b saw the teacher, mor a wrathful dragon, wit expiate my guilt Th dull thuds when the his antagonist, and sha when he missed his the water. The wave about in foam and s trying to ply his tail u but before he could g body into position hi out of harm's way, and attack upon an unex The contest continued short intervals, when below the surface, for utes. Then the sword fied with the part he h down into the clear the thresher followed

The whale, too sudden

and as he was the only

that had to rise and b

intervals, I watched w

ness to see where he

"blow," or if he rose

R 15, 1881.

ors. Every printracter of the work of type that was t was required to week. All this to bear, and both hipped to England so that suspicion Then necessary amer was engaged o the use it should were shipped as s soon as land was nce of telegraphic end of the journey space was occuip, and the fami as heard issuing

One can fancy

ook here, who's

Sermon on the

"I'm setting up ter, mutter, mutved in New York of representatives es eager for their ging to the Apple. d on board d oxes. The plates ghouse, and with perfected books newsdealers by t a time. It no noney and much sillful operation, largely. "And culators, "should ecording to the ble in a temporal " It is very likerican edition will the sleepy Brit bound.

an was first open. the discoveries of with animal life bounded on the ew Zealand, and They were at l, the slaughter regard to sex or total extirpation might as soon n London Bridge Bass strait." was d naturalist to an that early voyasame result has Islands, at Cape eaboard of South the Betsev, took island of Masathe century, an ivors for future seals in abund w stragglers to happened at the '22 British seal ins for the two males indiscrimyoung to die. le might furnish e direction. It Southern ocean. from the very ve pointed out als. The Ameriternal affection mother and her alone. A few to the use of tiles of cunning ery had to be table.

all light their annot be far off derful ways in e utilized At held recently, ing house made hed throughout here were paper ceilings, paper per stairways g, paper chairs, per frying pans. ch bright fires were of papier ricator of this this dwelling, ns, the plates pottles and the he knives and of paper. science. We s run from the ar, and the fare nundred miles,

nass of gold to national debt ld not be sufthe fixed star matters very railway is ever liscouraging to mass of gold until we got forego the trip, had a cheap

short intervals, when the whale went

below the surface, for about 10 min-

utes. Then the swordfish, as if satis-

fied with the part he had played, dove

down into the clear blue water and

the thresher followed his example.

The whale, too suddenly disappeared,

that had to rise and breathe at stated

ne of Rhodes, amond of sur-for which he stone weighs says he must ing.

DE YALLER CHINEE. As Discussed in the Cabin. He kin pick up a libbin' wharebber he goes By wnkin' de railroad an' washin' old clo'es; He kin lib 'bout as cheap as a leather wing b Por he watches de rat market keen as a cat;

For a pretty smart cuss is de yaller Chinee. Den, he's not gwine to keep whar you put him t stay,
An' his eatin' don't cost but a nickle a day; An' he won't gib a straw for de finest hotel, When a slab-sided shauty will do him as well; An' a empty old box, or a holler gum tree, Is a big boa'din house for de yaller Chinee.

An his boa'd an' his rations is pretty nigh free,

An' he eats little mice, when de blackberries fail, Till de ha'ar on his head gits de shape ob a tail; An' I know by his clo'es an' his snuff-cullud face Dat he comes fum a scrubby an' one-gallus race; Sich a curisome chap as de yaller Chinee.

Dis country was made for de whites' an de black For dey hoes all de cora an' dey pays all de tax; You may think what you choose, but de 'sertion Dat de orf cullud furriner nebber will do;

For dar's heap o' tough people fum ober de sea,

But de cussedest sort is de yaller Chinee! When ae bumblebee crawls in de dirt-dobber's hol To warm up his fingers an' git out de cole, Dar's gwine to be fuss in de family, sho! An' one ob de critters mus' pack up an' go; An' de Chinerman's gwine to diskiver right soon Dat de rabbit can't lib in de stump with de coon!

When de woodpecker camps on de morkin' bird's You kin tell pretty quick which kin tussle de bes Dar's a mighty good chance ob a skirmish ahead When de speckled dog loafs 'round de tommy cat'

An' dar's gwine to be a racket wuf waitin to see When de wukin' man butts 'gin de yaller Chinee. -Scribner's

A Fight Between Sea Monsters.

A correspondent of the Toronto ble distance:

Globe writes from Newfoundland the following description of a submarine driven out of America; the wapiti is combat, which he viewed at a respecta-"On a lovely afternoon in July I been exterminating all the larger ani; stood upon the bank of a lofty cliff on mals everywhere, and we may even that part of the coast between Placen- question how considerable a part he tia and St. Mary's Bays. Everything may have borne in the destruction of was still. Only the faintest murmur, some among the great extinct creathe angry tones of the ocean roar upon tures of the quaternary period. He of the dioscope, an intelligent instruthe surf, melted into a delicious music, has almost certainly killed off the rein- ment brought for the first time to pubstole up from the strand to where I deer in its wild form, and he may have stood. The sea fowl, which inhabited assisted the glacial epoch in killing off gress, patrons of the drama who are a small island in myriads to my left, the mammoth, the cave bear, and the reluctant to leave their comfortable seemed, too, to have fallen under the spell and gone to sleep. The ocean appears, the large beasts and birds be- all their domestic arrangements in orheaved its breast in feeble billows, gin to disappear. It is only against der to attend theatrical performances rolling landward with a drowsy motion; and the fisherman in his small exact proportion to their smallness, see as well as hear their favorite operboat rested upon his oars to listen to the He can do little against the sugar- atic and histrionic artists without stirstillness and calm which had fallen over everything. A dozen or more of fishing skiffs and boats, a little less year locust, and almost nothing, it lens, fixed up in a position commandthan schooner size, stood motionless where the last breeze had fainted on the Colorado beetle. And when he tre, and connected by an electric wire their sails; and were photographed comes to deal with the microscopic with a diminutive white glass plate, to perfection in the smooth liquid organisms which invade his very veins which may be framed and set in the deep; and even the "unerring tides" as Yellow Jack or typhoid fever, it ap- panel of a private drawing-room, howforgot for the moment, or seemed to pears that his best chance lies in ac- ever distant from the playhouse in forget, to set either north or south. tually introducing a small colony of question. Total darkness having been As I stood, like everything about me, the enemy in attenuated and compara- obtained in the room furnished with a mute under the influence of the afternoon, a sound as of innumerable and gentle tappings came up from the still sea, and looking I saw that myriads of fishes, cod and the lesser creatures on existing type of man over the whole come visible upon the surface of the which the former preyed, had risen to the surface and were "breaching." The tapping sound was made by beating the water with their tails and fins. that many must go-the lions, tigers, its owner to spend his e vening at the Such a scene is not uncommon; but pumas and jaguars, which indeed are opera in dressing-gown and slippers, almost simultaneously with this I already disappearing; the hippopotal if such his ideal of comfort, seated in heard a hollow, whistling sound, and mus, the rhinoceros, the bison, and an easy chair within hail of his "lait in the gates of the city with one suspender. saw a column of spray rise like a gey- perhaps even the whale, which are not de poule et bonnet de nuit." To those Yea, he is altogether wretched. ser, about 14 feet from the water. I likely to be artificially preserved. But who detest premature dinner, hurried saw then that a whale had risen among many have been and will be spared, dressing, and a couple of hours' cabthe fishes, and with his monster, gaping jaws, in a fourth of the time it takes to write it, had engulfed several animals. Alone among carnivorous the play, the condition of things rencreatures, he has intelligence enough dered feasible by the invention of the hundreds of the breaching fishes, and was about to plunge under the waves to preserve some of each useful kind dioscope will present itself as a truly for breeding; not quite alone among again to swallow his prey piecemeal, herbivorous and frugivorous species, when two other creatures appeared upon the scene. They were the united he keeps a little of each edible plant and implacable foes of the whale, the for seed. It seems probable that cerswordfish and thresher. The sword- tain highly specialized early types, such as the sabre-toothed lions, have fish, Xiphias gladius, is a long, lithe become extinct through the too absocreature armed with a long, hard substance, protruding from its snout, re- lute perfection of their carnivorous structure. They were peculiarly sembling a sword, from which it deadapted for killing the large mamrives its name: the thresher is a spemals of their own period; and, when cies of sea-shark or fox-shark, scienthey had succeeded in killing off the tifically known as Carcharias vulpes. whole race, they died out themselves It was evident they had come for the for want of food, because they were double purpose of making war upon too specialized in their enormous sathe whale and getting some of the feast for themselves. In the space it bre-like teeth and neavy heads to comtakes the eye to twinkle the offensive pete with other and lighter types of and defensive were assumed. The cats such as the ordinary lions and tiswordfish at once attacked the whale gers, in the pursuit of smaller prey under water, the thresher attacked him like deer and antelopes. But when above. As the whale made an effort | man has once reached the pastoral to dive he impelled himself against stage, he does not eat up all the anithe armed head of his lithe foe, and if | mals which he can get; he domestihe remained where he was, the thresh- cates some of them, and only kills er brought its ungainly body with the those superfluous ones which he does precision of machinery down upon the not need for breeding purposes. It is unfortunate monster's back. Such a this stage which really marks the dif-"threshing" I had never conceived of ference between what we call natural even in my dreams, when I used to go and artificial selection. Man, the hunto the hills and rob bird's nests, and ter, scarcely differs much from other saw the teacher, more terrible than animals in his influence upon the gena wrathful dragon, with a cowhide to eral fauna, except in so far as he picks expiate my guilt The sounds were off the very best and largest of each dull thuds when the thresher struck kind; with pastoral and agricultural his antagonist, and sharper and louder man we rise to a new level, where the useful kinds are definitely and conwhen he missed his aim and struck the water. The waves were beaten sciously selected and favored, instead about in foam and spray, the whale of being ruthlessly destroyed. Henceforth animals and plants survive, not trying to ply his tail upon his enemies, because they are inedible, but because but before he could get his ungainly they are edible.—Pall Mall Gazette. body into position his enemies were out of harm's way, and making a new Rats in Science. attack upon an unexpected quarter. Rats are destructive creatures, and The contest continued, broken only by

the point, a half-mile distant, I saw Among the different collections was the spout, and then a vigorous plunge, one of insects. He had carefully and knew the whale had survived his pinned them down in boxes and laid threshing. Numbers of boats had them away, until by dint of endless rowed up to see the affray, and gazed labor and writing to other naturalists at the contest between these monsters deeply mingled with awe."

of the unknown deep with a pleasure catalogue them correctly; if he was too poor to buy the sheets of figures necessary for his purpose and could Influence of Man on Animals. not print, he got a lot of old almanacs and multiplication tables and cut the It is quite obvious that the influence numbers out. It was a long and tediof man has been generally inimical to ous process, and when it was at last the larger beasts and birds. The edicompleted, the naturalist proceeded to ble species he has killed off for food; the garret where he had stored the inthe carnivores he has killed off as comsects after preparing them. There petitors and enemies of his own. In were 20 boxes containing in all 916 Britain alone we have destroyed or specimens. On lifting up the first case driven away the urus, the reindeer, he found that it had been entirely the bear, the wolf, the beaver, and the stripped of its contents. Horrified, he wild hoar: while we have almost extried the others. All were empty; terminated the bustard, the seal, and They contained nothing but the pins the white cattle of Chillingham, and that had secured them, and here and have lately reintroduced by artificial there a leg or wing. The rats had means the long locally extinct capercailzie. The red deer survives only done their work! His wife, seeing the empty cases, asked what he would by careful preservation; the fallow deer is doubtfully indigenous; the pheasant is an acclimatized alien. So in New Zealand, the Maories had dethe best thing will be to set to work stroyed the moa before white men and fill them again!" The work thus reached the island; in Mauritius the destroyed had occupied four entire dodo only just lived on long enough to | years. be inaccurately described; in Behring It will be remembered that Audubon had a somewhat similar experistrait the peculiar marine mammal ence with rats. Upon leaving Kena'lied to the manatee was killed off tucky he placed his drawings of more by the earliest European explorers. than a thousands insects in the care of The walrus and the seal even now threaten to become extinct; the European seas are getting fished out; the a few months that a pair of Norway bison and the peccary will soon be rats had entered upon possession and gnawed his precious drawings into

bits of useless paper. He, like Edis even now becoming scarcer every wards, undaunted by his loss, set off year. In short, man is and has always on fresh expeditions, and in three years had refilled his portfolio. Wonders will never cease. By aid lic notice during the Paris electric confiresides and temporarily revolutionize woolly rhinoceros. Wherever man small creatures that he is helpless, in in loco, will henceforth be enabled to cane rat or the ordinary mouse; still ring a yard from home. The apparless against the army worm or the 17 atus consists of a small "objective" would seem, against the phyloxera or ing the stage of no matter what theatively innocuous forms into his own dioscope, a perfect picture of the stage. system. On the other had, it does not its scenery, actors, and so forth, faithfollow that universal civilization or the ful in color and absolutely reproducgeneral establishment of the highest ing the whole performance, will beworld will necessarily lead to the total glass plate. Supplemented by a tele extinction of all the larger birds and phone communicating with the theamammals. There can be little doubt ter, the dioscope will therefore enable bing "there and back" as the hitherto because here again the action of man differs widely from that of the lower

> Have a Good Time When a Baby. "A man," said Rev. Plato Johnson in the course of a very eloquent sermon, "is a very curus animule. He is the only animule dat don't have a good time when he is a baby. Did dat idee ever 'cur to your mind b efore? After he is dead he may go to hebben, but after's he's born, an' till he gits able to take care of hisself, he has no comfort an' he don't let nobody else hab any Look at de dogs, and what a time dey has togedder. Dey is born free or four at a time, so dey needn be lonely, an' de minute dey gets dere eyes open dey begins to play an' fool wid each other an' to 'joy deirselves. Look at de lamb. Well, dat lamb of Mary's had a good deal better time than Mary had herself before she was big enough to go to school. Whoever heard of a lamb's havin' de toofache or de measles or colic? W'en night comes de calf lies down quiet by de side of its mudder, an' dat is the last you hear of it till sunrise nex' morn'. Did you ever hear of a calf havin' de chicken-pox or de mumps? Echo answers, 'None of dose things' curs in de lower animule world. Now how is it wid de human baby? He ain't gen'rally in de world mor'n half an hour before he begins to let de whole neighborhood know dat he's come at last, an' intends to stay. He's got an immortal sou', which Mary's lamb had to go widout; but it does seem to me, brethren, dat he pays for dat privilege wid a lot of things dat de lamb and de dog wouldn't have on no considra-tion. He no sooner gits well started before tion. He no sooner gits well started before he has to bite a rubber ring all day to get his teeth through, an' w'en dey's comin' through de fader has to tote de baby all nite, an' de baby yellin' all de time loud 'nuff for a town crier. No, de fac' is dat de human animule done have no happiness till he grows big 'nuff to have a home of his own, an' even den his misery has just begun. Brethren, dis complex problem ha spiled my sleep a great many times."

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The Dioscope.

The Pleasure of Traveling with a Cow.

A Fair Haven man bought a cow one they have seldom used their powers as effectually as they did in the case of poor Thomas Edwards' collection of insects. There are very few cases on record of such untiring patience and unwearied search as that displayed by The intentions of the man were good. The intentions of the cow were very indifferent. the unlettered Scotchman. The story and as he was the only one of the three of his many collections, the difficulties She compelled her new owner to drive leisurely, quite so, and to make frequent stops, and "induce" her to keep up with the under which he made them, the courintervals, I watched with much eager- age and perseverence that enabled him age and perseverence that enabled him team. She was under the impress on that the bear up under them, is more like team. She was under the impress on that the bear up under them, is more like team. She was under the impress on that she had been bought for a "hold ba k" when going down hill, and liked it so well that

three hours before the combination of man, horse, buggy and cow turned into Blatchley aveue, nearing home Another element of zoology appeared at this point and made matters still more interesting for the man, for she horse, for the cow and for the buggy. for information he should be able to It was a Newfoundland dog whose "bark went out to see," and conquered. The rope interfered with the cow's ability to reach the dog, so she did the next best thing, and danced about until she had her horn and head entangled in the spokes of one of the buggy wheels. The horse, judging that there was fun going on, and that he was not enjoying his share, began to run away, but the cow's horn in the buggy wheel pre-vented his taking anything with him but the fragments of a harness, which he took in a hurry. By this time the man had left the buggy seat, a matter in which he had no choice, and with the assistance of some gen tlemanly neighbors was endeavoring to extricate the cow, while other gentlemanly neighbors threw stones at the dog. The cow finally gave one grand jump, and got clear, leaving the wheel spokeless and tire-less.—New Haven Register.

VARIETIES.

How to Spoil a Husband .- Pay no attention to household expenses. Make a fuse do next? "Weel," said he, "it's an about cigar smoke in the house. Give as awful disappointment; but I think much as he can earn in a month for a new bonnet. Tell him as plainly as you can you married him for a living. Tell him the chil. dren inherit all their mean traits of character from his side of the family. Keep the parlor for company and not let him put his foot in it. Provide any sort of a picked-up meal when you don't expect strangers. Get everything the next-door woman gets, whether you can afford it or not. When he gives you ten dolpars to lay aside for a "sore foot," give it to the first pedlar that comes along for a pair of a friend, to find upon his return after plaster-of-Paris vases. Give him to understand, as soon as possible after the honeymoon, that kissing is well enough for spoone lovers, but that for married folks it is silly.

> CHOKING JUDAS ISCARIOT .- Every year at Christmas, the San Antonio Mexicans celebrate a kind of imitation of the "Passion Play," called "Pastores." The Virgin Mary the apostles, including Judas Iscariot, all appear and act their parts. On the last occa

sion of the play Judas was missing.
"What has become of Judas?" asked one of the spectators of St. Peter, with whom he was well acquainted.

"Judas be ____," was the reply; "las year we had to choke him to make him give back the thirty pieces of silver we gave him in the play, and this year we apostles won't let him stick his nose inside of the cir-

SPOTTED TAIL'S JOKE, -- One day Captain Lee was talking with Spotted Tail and others about honest people and the keeping of one's word.

said the Captain jokingly. "There used to be, however. In former times honest men always used to have a bunch of hair growing in the palm of their right hand. I don't see but a few bunches in my hand." Spotted Tail stepped up to him and shaking

hands with him, said: "How! how! I used to have a great big bunch of hair in the palm of my hand, but it has all been worn off by shaking hands with

ABOUT MAN. - Man that is married to a we man is of many days and full of trouble. In the morning he draws his salary, and in the evening hehold it is all gone. It is a tale that is told: it vanishes and no one knows whither it goeth. He riseth up clothed in the chilly garments of the night, and seeketh the somnolent paregoric wherewith to soothe the colicky bowels of his infant posterity. He becometh as a horse or the ox and draweth the chariot of his offspring. He spendeth his shekels in the purchase of fine linen to cover the bosom of his family, yet he himself is seen

inevitable concomitants of a visit to they met on the street and exchanged the theatre experiences of the previous night-"Oh! he was splendid, and I had such an elecant time. Why after the first act I cried all the time, and in the night I woke up and blissful addition to their pleasure rethought of it, and cried some more. It was perfectly delightful." Such is the superior susceptibility of woman; several men were Man the Only Animal Who Don' seen to go out and," smile" between the two

> COL. ROBERT INGERSOLL was invited, a few months ago, to give a lecture at Lebanon, Ind. He responded by asking "if there were a monument over Tom Corwin's grave yet. The secretary of the lecture association tele graphed back that there was not, and the indignant lecturer replied on the spur of the moment: "I would not lecture in your old town for half of it." A relative of Corwin hearing of this telegraphic conversation, im mediately ordered a handsome shaft, and it was lately placed over the grave of the Ohio-

THE lot of the Virginia schoolmarm is not a pleasant one. One of them has been "telling tales out of school," and thus relates her story: "It is the fashion, in my school, for notes to come to me from the parents, written on the children's slates. 'Sarv Ann is not by no means to be let sit side of Uberia Tuck. The famblies not settin' horses at time present.' 'I would like Willy Anna to learn the pianner. I hear you pick the chunes very clever.' 'I request you to hold in my son Adoniram. He is a forrud child, and will get ahead of his helth unless held in."

"Oh! he's a beauty!" exclaimed the dogfancier; "and so gentle that a child could pick him up by the tail without danger." The would-be purchaser stooped to stroke the gentle animal, and was greeted by a significant growl and a display of superb white teeth. "You'll buy him.then?" said the owner. pretending not to observe the curious manidestation of gentleness. "I think not," was the reply. "You see there's nobody in my family but my wife and me, and neither of u is a child."

AT a church in Scotland where there was a popular call for a minister, as it is termed, wo candidates offered to preach, whose name were Adam and Low. The latter preached in the morning, and took for his text: "Adam where art thou?" He made a very excellen discourse, and the congregation were much edified. In the afternoon Mr. Adam preached upon these words: "Lo, here am I." The impromptu and the sermon gained him the appointment.

DISTRESS, even when positive or superlative, is still only comparative. "Such is the pressure of the times in our town," said a Birmingham manufacturer to his agent in London, "that we have good workmen who shillings." "Pooh! that is nothing compar-

boys here who will get up the inside of a chimney for sixpence!"

A LADY of the æsthetic school went up to a gentleman at a swell party and asked: "What is parting?" And it happened that just at this moment he had come to realize that his suspenders were breaking, and he thought it awfully queer that she should know there was anything parting. But he bluntly answered: 'My suspenders, ma'am," and then she

An honest Dutch farmer of the Mohawk was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to Heaven. "Vell, den," said he, "ven ve ride only when they show the slightest possible our wheat to Albany, some say dis is de pest vay, and some say dat is de pest vay; but it don't make moosch diff'rence vich road ve take, for ven ve get dare dey never ask vich vay you come, and it ish none of tare pishness if our wheat ish goot!"

An elderly Scotchwoman went one day to an apothecary's shop for two grains of calomel for a child. Seeing the druggist weigh the medicine with scrupulous exactness, and ney, she said: "Dinna be sae mean wi't. mon; it's for a puir fatherless bairn."

The artist's adieu to his pictures-You be

When a man's money is gone his friends drop off like the buttons from a pair of ready made pants. A fisherman's occupation ought to be the

most profitable, because his entire gross receipts are net profits. A stranger asked an Andover boy, "Sonny, what is the quickest way to get to the Central depot?" "Run!" he answered.

"Empty is the cradle, baby's gone.' Smith has it," was the way an unobserving music dealer's advertisement read.

Competition has forced the price of false body's while to cut his natural ones:—Bu lington Hawkeye.

Who can settle this momentous question? If you put two persons into the same room, one with the toothache and the other in love, which will go to sleep first?

which, at first sight, would seem to make it possible for Colonel Ingersol! to have his paper sent to his new address in the next world. A genius has invented a "fire-proof paper which, at first sight, would seem to make Speaking of one of his works to a critic,

dramatic author said, with the consciousness of modest worth, "It has had many imita-tors." "Yes," replied the critic, "especially beforehand."

A minister had preached an hour; then he remarked: "Another wide field opens from the subject in another direction." Just then an old colored saint ejaculated: "Please, Lord, shut up de bars." A German complaining of the overshadow

ing influence of militarism: "See the effect on our children; if we haze handsome, well-made boys, they join the military; if girls, the military join them." When Rufus Choate found his health failing him in the latter part of his life, he replied to the kind inquiries of a friend: "My consti-tution has been gone for several years, dur-

An eccentric minister was called upon to marry three couples at once. The parties were standing around promiscuously, waiting for the arrival of the minister, and when he came in he marched up to them, exclaiming, "Sort yourselves."

A Yankee who had never paid more than chilling to see an exhibition went to see the 'Forty Thieves.' The ticket seller charged him three shillings for a ticket. Passing the pasteboard back, he quietly remarked: "Keep it, mister, I don't want to see the other 39," and out he marched.

A negro was suspected of surreptitiously meddling with his neighbor's fruit, and being caught in a garden by moonlight, nonplussed detectors by raising his eyes, clasped his hands and piously exclatining: "Good heavens, dis yere darkey can't go nowhere to pray without bein' 'sturbed."

strap." "If—you bring—out the—strap," replied the boy, sobbing, "bring the—cake along, too."

When little Minnie was two years old she asked for some water one night. When it was brought she said: "Papa, can't you get me some fresh water? this tastes a little withered." Her little sister Belle had been accustomed to a light in the room, and waked in great distress, crying: "Me can't see, Aunt Bessie; my eyes are all blowed out."

In the stone floor of the Grafton (West Virginia) court house vestibule is the word "Justice" in large letters. An old resident who had just lost a suit was walking out of the building, sadly and with eyes cast down. Seeing the letters in the floor, he halted, un-covered his head, and spoke: "Justice, I knew you were dead, but I didn't know where you were buried until now.



DRESS FOR THE BOYS.

Column upon column is written and printed about fashions for the girls, but a well dressed young man, quite at home in his best clothes, is as pleasant to look upon as a pretty girl in her frills and flounces. No one gives the farmer's sons a hint on their needs and duties in dress, and the object of this article is to fill a "long felt drying will generally keep them smooth want" of this nature.

Many farmers' sons are taught that it is

manly and "independent" to despise the

little refinements of dress, and consider the jeans suit, the coarse boots and old straw hat which constitute their working uniform, as quite good enough to wear to ride down town in the evening, or lounge on the piazza with the girls and their is full of meat, none of them will go into friends in the twilight. The case admits of a difference of opinion. "Turn about is fair play," and if the "big brother" who refuses to dress up when about to go out with his sisters or entertain their callers. is willing to take the girls out attired in their wash dresses and sun-bonnets, and to present them in such guise to his own friends, it must, of course, be "all right." 'girl's" attire than about their own. We will not argue the question, but some one, do not see how we are going to fulfil our Lyman Beecher, I think, has said there is 'a moral dignity in a clean shirt," and are not husbands enough to go round, and therefore considerable of that desirable and the putting on of a clean suit after the day's work is done. But it is more particularly to the selec-

tion of clothing, to suit the requirements of taste, suitability, and good sense that do not go among hired girls for their wives. this article would call attention. A young will get up the inside of a watch for eighteen | man ought to give some study to his dress; his failure or success in life has often turn - a girl to keep these. Moreover, they like to

ed be a Beau Brummel in dress, yet he extravagant to purchase a really good and also fashionable suit, and to be particular about its fit is desirable, for no man cares to look like a dummy on which his tailor hangs his garments. In selecting, it is well to remember that dark clothes are more universally becoming than light, fashionable and suitable on all occasions, weddings and funerals included. Avoid all stripes, checks and plaids in light tints and high colors; such goods are admisible contrast: especially avoid plaids, no matter how much the glib-tongued salesman may recommend them. Such styles have a brief popularity among a certain classcockneys and jockeys-but are "bad form" and soon abandoned even by them.

Do not indulge in fancy shirts; a plain

linen front is always in good taste. Spot-

less purity is the best embellishment to which that article of dress is susceptible. not thinking he did this from anxiety not to Abandon paper cuffs and collars for the get an overdose, but from penuriousness or linen ones, which cost more at the outset, desire to give as little as possible for the mo- but can be laundried, and therefore effect a saving in the end. The chemicals used in the manufacture of paper goods often produce eruptions on the skin, especially in warm weather, and besides who knows what moment a buttonhole may succumb to the strain upon it, and he be minus a collar? Pin your faith to plain black or white neckties, and let not the gorgeous creations of gents' furnishing stores tempt you from your virtuous resolution. In the first place, the price is never less than about ten times their actual value, and secondly, they are generally "loud," and make a sober-minded young man appear flashy. In handkerchiefs, also, select quiet tints and modest designs, a red-andyellow affair is too pronounced even for these days of old gold and cardinal: and never carry a soiled one; it "takes the shine off "an elaborate toilette to see a dirty and disreputable handkerchief coming to the front.

> There is but one thing to say about ewelry. It is admissible to a limited extent, if useful and genuine, not otherwise; and the more modest its style the more plainly the good taste of its wearer is evinced. If one cannot afford gold sleevebuttons, it is best to be content with pearl till you "strike a bonanze." Better a plain ribbon watch-guard than a massive chain of questionable character, and a "fire-gilt" festoon is no particular improvement to a vest pattern. Again, do not decorate a hand that is big and brawny with toil, and brown as a hazel-nut, with a seal ring which renders it impossible to bend the lower joint of the finger; if health and happiness gold band, and let it be solid as the Rock necessary to light up a \$25 suit of clothes. Such "gems" are bought by dealers by the peck, with a quart or two thrown in if the purchaser growls; all the world knows they are shams, and inclines to consider the wearer in the same light. Put the money you would expend in jewelry and fancy ties into your boots, selecting a fine article, first, on economical grounds, secondly, because one of the "signs" is a well fitting, well preserved foot-covering, intimately acquainted with the blacking brush.

Quite a saving might be effected with a good many by dispensing with the various pomades, oils and "bear's grease," which are simply rancid preparations of lard and Yea, he is altogether wretched.

Mittgated misery: "Go into the room and bring that cake off the table," said an Austin mother to her son. "It's too dark; I'm afraid to go into the room." "Go into that on Wednesday of last week, in Boston, as in contact. The "fighting cut" so fashionable at present, although making most men's heads resemble billiard balls with handles attached is to be recommended for one thing at least, it leaves little room for hair oil. Scented soaps are likewise undesirable, and the use of even Lubin's Best is considered effeminate, unless by a young man who ' fills the bill" of life as a pendant to a mustache. The best perfume in the world is that which comes from a clean person and clean clothing. Even Beau Brummel, fop though he was, knew this and his valet being asked his master's favorite perfume, said, "soap and water

> The hands of those who work out doors in all weathers are apt to crack and chap, and also the finger nails to be marked by a dark line which nothing but a nail brush will remove. The cost of one of these is trifling, and by its use it is easy to keep the nails white and clean. For the cracks and chaps it is only necessary to dry the hands thoroughly after washing them, and drop on them, before quite dry, a drop or two of pure glycerine, rubbing it well in and holding the hands at the fire for a moment, if needful. This with the care in and moderately soft.

> > OUR AMBITION.

In a recent number of the FARMER "Doc" says that "though girls are as thick as toads after a shower and as full of their one ambition, to get a husband, as an egg some other person's kitchen to do housework." He adds a few uncomplimentary clauses about our ignorance, etc., but the gist of the statement is as I have said. He seems to think it a sort of disgrace to us to wish to have husbands and homes of our own. In regard our being carried away by that one object, I should like to ask if we are not taught by example and precept, through Generally, however, the boys are more the press and pulpit, that we were created particular about their sisters' and their to become wives and mothers, and that we fail in our mission in life if we do not. I destiny unless we make an effort. There unless we do look out for ourselves, some quality must attend a general "wash up," of us are going to "get left," and I have noticed that men sneer at old maids quite as frequently as women do. I must call "Doc's" attention to the fact

that the most desirable class of young men They admire soft, white hands, and delicate complexions, and housework does not help

she held back all the way long. It was ed to London," replied his friend; "we have ed upon as slight things as a clean shirt or hear us play on the parlor organ. You will a polished boot. A farmer is not expect- have to educate your own sex up to a commonsense standing, my good "Doc," before ought to dress like a gentleman. It is not | you can with justice use your sarcasm on us. At present, we merely try to carry out one of the great laws of trade, and make the supply of girls of a kind for

which there is the greatest demand. As "Doc" probably never did a day's work for anybody but himself in his life, and is but theoretically acquainted with screamed, and there was his Satanic Majesty and more serviceable. Black is always the charms of housework, he perhaps does not know that when one of us does go-out to work, we are expected to do the labor of two or three women, to be up first in the morning and last at night, to keep at work as if we were machines wound up and warranted to run all day without running down, and to answer the most unreasonable demands promptly. Whenever there is a chance for a long breath, the mistress appears in the breach with a piece of patchwork to be quilted, oraa lot of rags to be sewed, as if it was her duty to get out of us just as much as possible.

Then too, though we may be more than the equal of the one we are working for, in intellect and education, because we work for wages, we are not considered quite her social equals, and are made to feel this in a hundred unpleasant ways. while too, our shortcomings, peculiarities and omissions are freely discussed with company, or in the family, often in a way not very soothing to our feelings.

When "Doc" reconstructs society so that we can do housework outside our own kitchens without a social descent, and will turnish us mistresses who have some regard for us, aside from the number of hours' work they can get out of us. we will combine housework with our present delightful employment of "catching a husband" and playing the organ, with pleasure. ONE OF THE GIRLS. NORTHVILLE Nov 8th 1881.

ADVICE TO "MOSSBACK,"

I have come to take Mossback's part against the Pro-Organists of the Household. My advice to you, Mossback, is, do not get your daughter an organ. The time spent in practicing might be so much more usefully employed in reading a novel or gossiping at a neighbor's. The money you might better send to Brick Pomeroy to invest for you. But the most serious objection is, the imminent danger to her health, so learnedly pictured forth by Doc. in a late paper. I never saw a case of ill health caused by pumping parlor organs. But if Doc. says so it must be true. How wise he must look, as in sonorous tones he propounds to each new patient the question, "Have you been pumping an organ?" Now, if you faithfully try to impress all the objections to organ buying upon the imperatively demand a ring, select a plain mind of your daughter, you may succeed in making her think that, you are a very of Gibralter. A dollar "diamond" is not loving father, and have her best interests at heart. DURAND, Nov. 5, 1881.

> If you have no objections, I would like to say a few words to Mossback about the organ his daughter is coaxing him to buy. If you can afford it, get her an organ. I do not believe in getting in debt for anything you can possibly get along without. Do not let "Doc." frighten you into seeing only the dark side of the question. If your daughter is sensible it will not make her in the least frivolous. Some of the smartest girls and best housekeepers I know, can "pump parlor organs," and do not make a "wretched din" either. Nothing makes home brighter and more cheerful than music. Will you please tell us if

> TABLE SPREADS .- A very handsome table cover may be made at home by procuring a square of "Fashion Drapery," which is 50 inches wide of garnet or olive green, as preferred, and enough of the same material in old gold for a border about four inches deep, which is to be set on about its own width from the edge.

> The edge of the trimming may be simply turned under and stitched in place with the machine, or the edge covered with narrow braid featherstitched with bright embroidery silk. The edge of the spread may be finished with fringe, which is sold especially for the purpose, or Germantown zephyr in matched tints be knotted in instead. The expense is very trifling and the result very satisfactory. If a fashionable cover is desired it must be long and narrow and trimmed only upon the ends. The featherstitching is very much of an addition to these spreads, making them

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO.,

- IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF --

FINE DRY GOODS Have now opened a complete and full stock

DRESS FABRICS in all grades and qualities of both foreign and

Rich & Elegant Novelties -- IN --

Silk, Silk and Wool and All-Wool Goods

Plain and Brocaded Velvets and Plushes, Satin Surahs and Mervelleux. The most attractive variety we have ever offered. Full lines of

CLOAKS, SACQUES. - AND -

FUR-LINED GARMENTS

At Popular Prices. Send for Samples and Prices.

165 & 167 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

THE CANADA WEST FARM STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Sale of Shorthorns at Waukegan Iil.

On Thursday last a representative of the FARMER took a run up to Waukegan, from Chicago, to attend the sale of Shorthorns from the Bow Park Herd, of Brantford, Canada. We arrived at Glen Flora at 9 o'clock in the morning, and as we left the train we were agreeably surprised to meet Prof. Johnson, of the Agricultural College, and Franklin Wells, of the State Board of Agriculture. In company with these gentlemen we gave the animals to be offered a thorough examination, and when we had completed it the unanimous decision was that the gentlemen who had prepared them for the sale were artists in their profess. ion, and that the stock would go into the ring making as fine an appearance as any animals ever sold. This opinion was fully borne out as the cattle were offered, each one coming into the ring looking the real thoroughbred, and displaying its points in the best possible manner to the audience. At 12 o'clock a substantial lunch was sat

down to by the crowd, to which full just tice was done, and then an adjournmenwas called to the tent, where the sale was promptly opened at one o'clock by Col. Judy. The Colonel was at his best, and after

speech of about 15 minutes on the good qualities of the Shorthorns in general, and the ones he was about to offer in particular, he proceeded to the business which had called the people together. The buyers were nearly all noted breed-

ers from different parts of the country and the bidding was spirited, the animals being knocked down with little delay, the Colonel realizing that when the bidding slackened the bidders had got through. The 38 animals were disposed of in about two hours, and made up one of the best sales of Shorthorns for 1881.

The following is a list of the sales: Duchess 37th of Woodhull, to C. A. De Graff, of Janesville, Minn., \$290. Knightley Grand Duchess 6th, to J. H. Front, of Fremont, Ill, \$350. Knightley Grand Duchess 8th, to F. M.

Meyers, of Winona, Ill., \$455. 7th Duchess of Springwood, to Dill 13th Duke of Springwood, to C. Dodge, South New Lime, O., \$600. Udora 8th. T. Corwin Anderson, Side

View, Ky., \$520. Kirklevington Duchess of Horton (imported), A. J. Alexander, Spring Station,

Grand Duchess of Oxford 29th (imported), Henshaw, Trimble & Pickett, Platts burg; Mo., \$4,025. Waterloo 38th, S. F. Lockridge, Green-

eastle, Ind., \$1,700. Waterloo Duke 4th, S. Givens, Abing-Kirklevington Duchess 17th (imported),

Emory Cobb, Kankakee, Ill., \$1,270. Barrington 12th, T. C. Duchess of Anderson, Side View. Ky., \$750.

Docale (imported), B. F. Winn, Platts-Oneida (imported), R. B. Princess

Ogilvie, Madison, Wis., \$900.
Lady Hudson's Duchess 6th, to same, Polly Gwynne 14th, S. Givens, Abing-

Royal Charmer 8th, B. F. Winn, Platts-Pauline 24th, William Cummings & Son, Buda, Ill., \$250. 12th Countess of Goodness, A. J. Streeter

& Son, New Windsor, Ill., \$180. Mazurka Duke, Theodore Bates, Bates City, Mo., \$500. Beraphina's Duchess (imported), Oliver

Oakley, Morrison Ill., \$300. Rose of Racine, Oliver Oakley, Morrison, TIL. \$210. Moss Rose 2d, W. P. Hiddleson, Mor-

Lady Usk 2d, T. C. Jones & Son, Delaware, O., \$315. Lady Usk 4th, D. Wiggand,

Bloomfield, O., \$390. Lady Fawsley 14th, F. M. Myers, Winona, Ill., \$225. Duchess 42d of Woodhill, Elijah Clore,

Alamo, Ind., \$170. ley 5th, Smith & Judd, West Baron Fawsley 5 Liberty, Ia., \$170,

of Sharon 11th, F. M. Meyers, Winona, Ill., \$200. Duchess of Aylmer 7th, J. S. Satmer, Abingdon; Ill., \$200, Ninth Countess of Goodness, J. W. Bar-ber, Mount Carmel, Ill., \$235.

Isabella 33d, F. M. Meyers, Meyers, Wimena, Ill., \$250.

Fifth Baron Rosamond, William
Truman, Mendota, Ill., \$180.
Duchess 8th of Woodhill, C. A. De
Graff, Janesville, Minn., \$300.
Duchess 85th of Woodhill, Oliver Oak-

ley, Morrison, Ill., \$250.
Adeliza 16th, Samuel Steinmetz, Steinmetz, Mo., \$250. Adeliza 18th, J. S. Latmer, Abingdon,

III., \$155. Mantalini Prince, R. B. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis., \$105.

Six bulls and calves included in this sale averaged \$384 each; thirty-two cows and heifers averaged \$583, and the entire

thirty-eight averaged \$557 65. In Georgia there were before the war 62:000 landed proprietors, now there are more than twice that number. In seasonable to call attention to the fine stock neveral other States, notably those best of fall and winter clothing of all descriptions adapted to agriculture, nearly the same now being offered by H. Hallock & Co., at ratio of increase is noted. Plantations of No. 82 Woodward Avenue. This season

sold to make farms of moderate size, and ready made clothing, underwear, etc., of their the tiller of the soil is fast becoming the own manufacture and from Eastern houses of the best character. These goods were seowner of the land. lected early in the season, previous to the advance in wools and woolen goods, and are THE estimated falling off in the aggretherefore sure to give purchasers satisfaction gate value of the crops of the country this so far as prices are concerned. As to quality, year over last is not less than \$500,000,000. | the reputation of the house of Hallock & Co. This is equivalent to a loss of more than for the past forty years is a guarantee that \$10 to each man, woman and child in the they will be found as represented. In custom-made goods the firm has a reputation Union. Among the greatest sufferers by second to none in the State, and buyers can the loss will be the stockholders in the always rely upon receiving good value for through lines of railroad, whose dividends their money when they deal with Messrs. depend largely upon the freights on grain Hallock & Co. carried to the seabcard. The carrying trade will be greatly reduced over that of WHEN we see a flourishing enterprise it

other years. THE school fund of Texas, if judiciously managed, will in the near future become the wonder of the world. The land set aside for this fund in the interest of com-mon schools, will probably bring \$100,-000,000, in addition to that already which will aggregate a greater sum than all the States combined. Beside the \$500,-000 of the State University fund for building, it has a fund of over three millions of dollars for educational purposes.

A LONDONER by the name of Rhodes, lately found in Africa a diamond of surprising size and brilliancy, for which he has refused £100,000. The stone weighs 150 carata, and Mr. Rhodes says he must from the manufacturers in full pieces, not in have for it £300,000 or nothing. single patterns as is the custom of small

An old poultry breeder says, in the Country dealers. If you have never visited this department you should do so at once, as it will an: "All black varieties of chickens give you pleasure to examine the huge piles of are poorly suited for market poultry. They fabrics which has made (if "the tailor makes how the pin feathers, and are not so salable the man") so many of our nobby young men; as white or light colored fowls. Those with yellow legs and skin are more salable than and it would afford equal pleasure to the employes of the house to show you through blue or white legged ones. Asiatics are among whether you have an idea of purchasing or the best winter laying fowls, and the chick can be raised in early spring, when they command a high price as broilers. The small breeds are tender and may die if hatched early; they cannot stand cold or wet. Asiatics grow and thrive even when snow is on the ground. In starting in the poultry business

do not build one large house, but several

small ones. They need not cost much to hold

30, or near that number, without crowding.

The smaller flock always does the best under

all circumstances, provided they are fed in

roportion. Divide the flocks into several

buildings, and healthy fowls and the best re-

sults are sure to follow, if food and cleanli-

CITY ITEMS.

LUTHER BEECHER has sold his Wisconsi

railway for \$1,100,000, and invested the

JOHN SPLAN, the noted horseman, has

and he has retained Mr. E. R. Egnew, one of

THE city election last Tuesday passed off

very quietly; the Republicans electing all

their candidates excepting Police Justice,

The brewers of Detroit, or at least a large

majority of them, met last week and agreed

to raise the price of beer to \$9 per barrel,

owing to the advance in the price of barley

GOVERNOR JEROME tendered R. P. Toms, of

declined, on account of a pressure of private

THE Webb Bros., butchers on Grand River

failed to make the deposit, and has not put

Police Justice, yet he was elected by a larger

THE winter time table of the Michigan Cen-

tral railway went into effect on Monday. The

evening express now leaves at 8 o'clock, in-

stead of 8:30 P. M. and the limited New York

express will arrive at 11:40 instead of 11:50 P.

M. These are the only changes on the main

On Saturday last, D. J. M. Leonard of

Union City, Branch County, was arraigned be-

fore United States Commissioner Davison

and pleaded guilty to having made and cir-

culated bogus silver coins. He was sent to

jail for trial in default of \$1,000 bail. The

officers seized a trunk belonging to the Doc.

tor, containing dies and apparatus for making

counterfeit coins of all kinds from a nickle to

THE will of the late Mrs. Fannie Daven-

port Waterman, wife of Joshua Waterman of

this city, was filed for probate on Monday.

Among the bequests are \$5,000 to Harper's

Hos pital; \$10,000 to the Home for the Friend-

s; \$5,000 to the Ladies' Protestant Orphan

Asylum, and \$1,000 each, to Ann Turner,

Annie Kavanah and David White, "in token

On Wednesday last a young man named

Sylvanus Howe, attempted to cut his wife's

throat with a razor, and inflicted a severe

though it is thought not a fatal wound. He

then took a large dose of prussic acid, and

was a corpse in a few minutes. Howe at one

time had a good position in the Detroit post-

office, and was looked upon as a promising

young man, but of late years had become dis-

sipated, and for some time has shown symp-

THE steamer Brunswick, bound from Buf-

with the sailing vessel Carlingford, on Lake

engineer of the Brunswick, John Francomb,

Mrs. A. G. Fletcher the cook, and her daughte

were drowned, and Edward Conway, a sailor

on the vessel. The particulars of the collision

are so far very meagre and it looks to lands-men rather singular that two vessels could

not find room enough in Lake Erie to pass,

without running into each other. It may b

THE cold weather is forcing every one to

gives us pleasure to mention it. And if onr

pleasure can be measured by the extent of the

enterprise of which we speak, it would some

times reach huge proportions. Since C. R.

Mabley opened his custom tailoring depart-

ment its patronage has steadily increased

until he now employs five custom cutters-

this is probably more than any three exclu-

sive custom tailor shops would employ alto

gether. The work sent out from this concern

is guaranteed to be true in fit, artistic in cut

and faultless in workmanship. That Mr.

Mablev has an advantage over others in the

the same line who do business on a less ex-

tensive scale is readily seen from the fact

that he buys all his piece goods and trimmings

think of warm clothing, and it is therefore

plain enough to sailors.

thousands of acres are being divided and they have an exceptionally fine stock of

of long and faithful services."

toms of softening of the brain.

majority than any successful candidate.

in an appearance since.

line affecting Detroit.

and one member of the upper council.

ness are also provided."

proceeds in U. S. bonds.

will locate here for the winter.

School. Send for College Journal.

the old proprietors, as manager.

Канока, Мо., Feb. 9, 1880. I have purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co., last fall for my laughter, and am well pleased with the Bit-ers. They did her more good than all the ers. They did her more good than all the nedicine she has taken for six years.

WM. T. MCCLURE. The above is from a very reliable farmer

whose daughter was in poor health for sever or eight years and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good ealth as any person in the country. We have large sales, and they are making remark-W. H. Візнор & Co. able cures.

BORDEN, SELLECK & Co., Chicago, sell the the best and cheapest Car Starter made. With it one man can move a freight car.

WRITE to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 West ern Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect health by the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a brought his string of trotters to Detroit, and positive cure for thr most stubborn cases of female weakness.

GRAY hair may be made to take on its youth Young MEN will save time and money by atending the Grand Rapids Practical Training ful color and beauty by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicillan Hair Renewer, the best preparation for the hair known to the science of THE Brunswick House, in this city, has nedicine and chemistry. been purchased by the Hon. Moses W. Field,

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Nov. 8, 1881. Flour.-The receipts of flour in this market th. ast week were 10,085 bbls., and the shipment were 5,390 bbls. There is a good demand at present at well maintained rates. The advance in whea s strengthening the market, and millers are not so anxious about the future as a week or ten days ago Quotations yesterday were as follows:

 Fancy white (city mills)
 \$6
 75@ 7 00

 Choloce white wheat (country)
 6
 78@ 55@

 Seconds
 500@ 5 25
 500@ 5 25

 Minnesotaepring
 8 00@ 5 26
 2 90

 Minnesota patents
 8 50@ 2 90
 2 90

 Rye
 6 00@ 6 25
 6 00@ 6 25
 Detroit, a position as one of the judges of the Wayne Circuit Court, which Mr. Toms Wheat.-The receipts of wheat for the week

ave been 87,257 bu. against 74,149 bu, the previous week. Shipments, 118,337 bu. The receipts of wheat continue light, and there is a gradual re Av. gave their book keeper, Geo. E. Harriman, duction of stocks going on. The farmers who have not yet sold seem in no hurry to send forward their last Saturday \$1,101 62 to deposit in the bank wheat, and the shortening up of stocks is strengthwith which they do business. Harriman ening the market at all points. Spot wheat is demand at a substantial advance over the price of a week ago. No. 1 white yesterday closing steady at \$1 35, and No. 2 white at \$1 3216. In future As an illustration of the power of the there was more activity, and terms were advance daily press we would call attention to the to \$1 36 for December, \$1 37% January, \$1 40 Feb ruary and \$1 42 for March. Towards the close fact that the three dailies published in Detroit there was some weakness shown. all oppposed the election of John Miner, as Corn .- The market appears to hold a stron

position, although it is quiet. One carload of high nixed corn sold vesterday at 651/6c. No. 2 corn is eld at 65c and rejected about 63c. Oats - Offerings are rather lighter and the mar

ket favors sellers, but at unchanged prices. Two carloads of No. 1 white sold yesterday at 48c, and two of No. 2do at 4714c; No. 1 mixed would command about 461/4c. Barley.-The market is higher and steady: \$2 10@2 25 per cental is now paid for fair to good

mples of State. Feed.-Is quiet but prices are well sustaine Coarse feed is quoted at \$15 50 and fine at \$19@ 19 50. Corn and oats, \$28. Corn Mest.-There is a fair demand and a firm

market at \$28@30 per ton. Oatmeal.-Active and firm at \$650@7 00 for ine and coarse. Butter.-Receipts for the week 32,343 lbs; ship-

nents, 25,621 lbs. There is no change to note in the ma ket. Choice butter commands 26@27 per lb, but the bulk of receipts are only bringing 23@25c per Stocks of the inferior grades are large, and re ceivers are offering such at 20c. Cheese-For fine full cream State the quotation

are 14 to 1416c per lb., with a quiet and rather dul market, and inside figures generally the ones asked.

Clover Seed.—Market quiet at \$5 05 per bush. for prime; No 2 at \$4 50.

per bbl for fair to good shipping stock. Fancy stock would command about \$3. Potatoes.-A liberal inquiry is being made for upplies and market rates are steady at about 30@35c per bushel for Early Rose, and 85@90c for

Beeswax.-Invoices of pure quoted at 20@21c:

n stock it is held at 25c. Eggs.—Market steady at 21@ 23c per doz. for Salt.-Firm at \$1 35 for Onondaga; Saginaw at

Dried Apples.-The market is quiet, with ers quoting at 61/2 cts for new fruit; evaporated apples, 12@1216.

Beans.-The market is quiet but prices ar retty well sustained. City handled are held at \$3 30, and it is somewhat difficult to satisfy the rants of the market. For unpicked there is a demand at \$2 40@270 for good to choice invoices.

Hops.—Quotations are from 23@26c for good to falo to Duluth with a cargo of coal, collided hoice State. In stock they are selling at 30c for Erie last Friday, and both were sunk. The

Honey.—Choice new comb is firm at 182220c per

Cranberries,-Firm at \$7 50@9 for State and 9@9 50 and 10 00 for eastern; boxes \$2 50@3. Timothy Seed .- Quiet; small orders are being Illed at \$2 95@3. Wood.-Firm; rates for wood delivered are \$6 25@6 50 for hickory, and \$5 75 for beach and

Onions .- A fair inquiry prevails at \$3, and the narket is quite well supplied,

Poultry.—For fresh dressed chickens a good and is reported at 9c and for fine young fowls foc is obtained. Turkeys are quiet at 12@1216c;

demands and supplies are both light. Geese are dull at 7c. Live chickens are dull at 6@6%c. Provisions .- Prices of all pork products ar lower than a week ago, but the market is showing re strength. Live hogs are higher and firm, both here and in Chicago, so that any further decline is not probable. In fact an advance would not be un expected. Quotations in this market are as fol

10 00		
18 60	@18	7
20 !	50@	
	40	1
	400	1
12)		1
03		
12)	400	1
bbl 11 50	@12	(
	0	
121	60	1
ations for hides in t	his ma	1
	Per	٠
\$	0	
6	400	
	20 (18) 113) 121) 122) 123) 124) 125) 126) 127) 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129	20 50% 113/6 123/4 3 123/4 3 123/4 3 124/6 123/4 3 123

and \$10.

Tuesday—30 loads: nine at \$18; seven at \$19; four
at \$30; three at \$17 and \$16; two \$19 50 and \$18 50.

Wednesday—30 loads: seven at \$19; four at \$18;
three at \$20; two at \$17 and \$16; one at \$18 50 and

\$17 50.
Thursday—41 loads: fourthen at \$18; six at \$19; five at \$17; four at \$18 50 and \$16; two at \$20, \$10 50 and \$15 50; one at \$17 50 and \$16 50.
Friday—52 loads: nine at \$17; seven at \$18; five at \$18 and \$18 50; two at \$20; one at \$17 50, \$16 50, \$16 and \$15 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. - Saturday, Nov. 12, 1881. The following were the receipts at these yards

Clyde......

The offerings of cattle at these vards number 700 head, against 831 last week. The deman was fairly active on local and shipping account, Prices did not vary from those of last week, but there was a firmer tone to the market. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS.

Fair to good mixed butchers' stock 3 50 234 25 Coarse mixed butchers' stock 2 80 23 40 Bulls 200 63 30 Stockers 2 75 23 Sly sold Burt Spencer 38 good shipping steers, av 1,141 lbs, at \$4 85.

1,141 lbs, at \$4 85.
Adams sold Oberhoff 3 thin butchers' steers, av 833 lbs, at \$3 50.
Geo Beck sold Geo Wreford a mixed lot of 27 head of western butchers' stock, av 650 lbs, at \$2 60, and 23 to Reid, av 1,000 lbs, at \$3 90.
Adams sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 23 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 761 lbs, at \$2 90.
Sullivan sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 25 head of thin butchers' stock, av 740 lbs, at \$3 25.

against 2,390 head last week. The market ruled dull and weak with prices 10 cents per hundred ower than those of last week. Carlton sold John Devine 2.2, av 85 lbs, at \$3 75. Donaldson sold Downs 2.5, av 83 lbs, at \$3 75. McMullen sold Morey 100, av 84 lbs, at \$3 65.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,963, agains 1,302 last week. The packers bought more liber ally than for several weeks past and the market ruled active throughout, about all the offerings changing hands at an advance of 15 cents per hun dred above the rates of last week. Bankers sold Roc & Phillips 343, av 208 lbs, at \$ Brc wn & Spencer sold Drake 108, av 243 lbs, at \$3

HOGS.

Brown & Stottle sold Drake 50, av 185 lbs. at \$1 Ingerson sold Roe & Phillips 70, av 205 lbs, at \$5 Donaldson sold Roe & Phillips 84, av 199 lbs, at

Donaidson Sold Roe & Phillips 33, av 139 lbs, at \$5 50.

Townsend sold Hammond 57, av 270 lbs, at \$5 80.
Harger sold Hammond 74, av 230 lbs, at \$5 75.
Wall sold Webb B os 70, av 221 lbs, at \$5 55.
Judson sold Webb Bros 25 av 260 lbs, at \$5 55.
Judson sold Webb Bros 25 av 260 lbs, at \$5 56.
Hill sold Drake 64, av 256 lbs, at \$5 80.
Hall sold Hammond 42, av 251 lbs, at \$5 75.
Granger sold Roe & Phillips 24, av 297 lbs, at \$5
55. and 38, av 236 lbs, at \$5 70.
Hill sold Roe & Phillips 65, av 187 lbs, at \$5 50.
Bilss sold Roe & Phillips 65, av 187 lbs, at \$5 75.
Cooper sold Drake 41, av 260 lbs, at \$5 75.
Patrick sold Hammond 73, av 248 lbs, at \$5
90.
Giddings sold Drake 41, av 280 lbs, at \$5 90,
Burlingame sold Drake 104, aa 283 lbs, at \$5 90.
Burlingame sold Drake 61, av 265 lbs, at \$5 90.
Moore sold Drake 72, av 233 lbs, at \$5 90.
Moore sold Drake 72, av 233 lbs, at \$5 90.
Moore sold Drake 72, av 233 lbs, at \$5 90.
Moore sold Hammond 88, av 290 lbs, at \$5.75. Hosley sold Hammond 88, av 239 lbs, at \$5 75, G D Spencer sold Webb Bros 62, av 220 lbs, at \$5

Patrick sold Webb Bros 22, av 165 lbs, at \$5 38, Lovewell sold Hammond 30, av 236 lbs, at \$5 80, Lovewell sold Hammond 30, av 236 lbs, at \$5 80. Rupert sold Drake 59, av 260 lbs, at \$5 85. Van Houghton sold Hammond 63, av 268 lbs, at 5 83. Lathrop sold Hammond 30, av 254 lbs, at \$5 85. Payne sold Hammond 35, av 245 lbs, at \$5 90.

King's Yards.

Monday, Nov. 14, 1881. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with a fair supply of cattle, and about an average attendance f buyers. The demand was about equal to the supply and the offerings were closed out at an advance of 10 cents per hundred over the rates of last week.

Trombley sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 710 lbs, at \$2 80 Dailey sold Goodworth 5 thin cows, av 980 lbs, at \$2 85 Dailey sold Goodworth's thin cows, av 960 lbs, at \$3 05.
Nichols sold Stucker a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 647 lbs, at \$3.
McHugh sold Smith a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock, av 798 lbs, at \$3 50.
Oberhoff sold Knoch 5 fair butchers' steers, av 1,098 lbs, at \$4, and 8 to Goldsmith, av 934 lbs, at \$8.75.

Oberhoff sold Knoch 5 fair butchers' steers, av 1,098 lbs, at \$4, and 8 to Goldemith, av 934 lbs, at \$375.

McGeorge sold Andrews 6 fair butchers' heifers, av 863 lbs, at \$375, a coarse cow weighing 920 lbs, at \$275, and one weighing 1,000 lbs, at \$250.

Nichols sold Miller a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 516 lbs, at \$250.

Hall sold Oberhoff 2 bulls, av 849 lbs, at \$270.

Wietzel sold Holzman 2 thin butchers' heifers, av 810 lbs, at \$320, and 2 bulls to Freeman, av 725 lbs, at \$250.

Goodworth sold Herth a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock, av 740 lbs, at \$325.

McGeorge sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 767 lbs, at \$3.

Lewis sold Houghton a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock, av 732 lbs, at \$3.

Aldrich sold Hersch 3 fair butchers' heifers, av 934 lbs, at \$365.

Freeman sold Kraft 5 fair butchers' steers and heifers, av 734 lbs, at \$375 and a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock to Hersch, av 677 lbs, at \$3.

McHugh sold Andrews a mixed lot of 13 head of 13 head of 14 head of 15 h

at \$3 20.
McHugh sold Andrews a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 620 lbs. at \$2 90.
Purdy sold Holzman a mixed lot of 4 head of
coarse butchers' stock, av 620 lbs, at \$3.
Clark sold Lossee 10 stockers, av 804 lbs, at \$3. Fritchey sold Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 660 lbs, at \$2.75.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 12,944 against 11,677 the pre vious week. The market opened on Monday with 203 carloads on sale, some of the cattle being those held over from the previous week. There was a noderate demand on eastern account and several oads of good to choice steers were taken at \$5 55@ 85, and fair quality at \$4 95@5 15. Fair to good light butchers' steers sold at \$4 60@4 8716, while common to fair brought \$3 50@4 15. Mixed butchers' stock was dull at \$3 25@3 75. Stockers \$3@3 37% and feeders \$3 50@3 75. Of Michigan cattle 32 choice steers, av 1,040 lbs, sold at \$4 60; 18, av 988 lbs, at \$4 10; 11 do, av 839 lbs, at \$4; 10, av 807 lbs, at \$3 75; 22 mixed butchers', av 698 lbs, at \$3 35; 17 do, av 793 lbs, at \$3 35; 27 stockers, av 711 lbs at \$3 20; 18 do, av 690 lbs, at \$3 20. On Tuesday the market ruled dull at a decline of 10 cents per hundred. Sales were made of 12 Michigan steers, av 887 lbs, at \$4 25; 19 do, av 1,012 lbs, at \$4; 22 feeders, av 971 lbs, at \$3 75; 43 do, av 878 lbs, at \$3 40; 16 do, av 900 lbs, at \$3. On Wednesday th supply of common cattle was in excess of the de mand, and the market closed weak with severa oads left over. We note sales of 16 Michigan teers, av 1,175 lbs, at \$4 40; 16 do, av 1,200 lbs, at \$4 50; 19 do, av 1.125 lbs, at \$4 40; 23 mixed butch rs' stock, av 908 lbs, at \$3 50; 21 do, av 860 lbs, a \$3 4234; 11 do, av 805 lbs, at \$3; 20 stockers, av 82 lbs, at \$3 25; 14 do, av 710 ibs, at \$3; 21 do, av 809 lbs, at \$3 05. The following were the closing

5 121/2 35 621/2 .. 4 50 @5 25

3 00 @3 373/2 3 25 @3 75 Michigan feeders, fair to choice Michigan feeders, fair to choice 3 25 @3 75 Canadian stock cattle, good to extra 3 50 @3 05 Stock bulls, fair to choice 2 5 @3 00 Fleshy bulls, fair to extra 3 50 @4 60 SHEER.-Receipts 25,100, against 18,400 the preious week. The demand on Monday was light,

that from the east being next to nothing and most sales were made to countrymen at \$3 25 for in-

ferior, \$3 921/2@4 121/2 for common, and \$4 40@4 80

1216; 209, av 83 lbs, at \$4 60; 200, av 99 lbs, at \$4 80; 164, av 90 lbs, at \$4 55; 200, av 84 lbs, at \$4 50; 231, av 69 lbs, at \$4; 124, av 78 lbs, at \$4 1216; 173 yearlings, av 82 lbs, at \$5 25; 51 lambs, av 79 lbs, at \$5 75; 84 do, av 72 lbs, at \$5 85; 78, av 70 lbs, at \$5 75. The market on Tuesday and Wednesday showed a weak feeling and closed with a down ward tendency. The sales of Michigan sheep were: 165 av 94 lbs. at \$4 75; 127 common, av lbs, at \$3 90, and 215 feeders, av 83 lbs, at \$4 45. Hogs-Receipts 45.145, against 40.380 1 The market opened brisk on Monday and ruled very steady on Tuesday and Wednesday, with good to choice selected Yorkers bringing \$6 03@6 20; bulk of sales at \$6@6 10. Mixed Yorkers \$5 80@5 95 Light Yorkers \$5 60@5 75. Pigs \$5 25@5 75 for fair to extra. Good to choice selected medium

weights \$6 2 @635, with sales of a few extra at a

shade more. Good selected heavy \$6 40@6 50,

few carloads of extra weight and quality bringing

\$6 53@6 60. Coarse heavy \$6 10@6 30. Good

mixed heavy ends \$5 25@6. Stags \$1@5.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 30,827, against 33,384 las week. Shipments 12,619. The market opened on Monday with a large supply of cattle and a good attendance of buyers, but the full receipts and lower rates in the eastern markets had a weakening the previous week. There was no extra cattle offered and only a few that would grade choice, Shippers paid \$4 25@5 50 for com steers of 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. Western butchers

cows, for city slaughter, weighing -Common cattle weign-

Hogs.-Receipts 163,607, against 139,724 last week Shipments, 20,554. The supply of hogs at the open ing of the market on Monday was light and not of ery good quality taken as a whole. Trade dragged out a good clearance was made, with poor to prime at \$5 60@6 75. The bulk of the light went at \$5 80 @5 90, while the medium and heavy weights sold nostly at \$5 70@6 20. Skips and culls \$4 75@5 25 On Tuesday the market ruled dull with a decline n light weights of 5 cents per hundred The mar fully up to Monday's rates. On Thursday the mar.

y active and the

Christian Advocate, 3 15
Tri-weekly Free Prees 5 6
Tri-weekly Pree Prees 5 6
Christian Herald 3 65
Country Gentleman 4 15
Am. Bee Journal 3 65
Gardener's Monthly 3 65
Gardener's Monthly 3 15
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Burlington Hawkeye 3 65
Toledo Blade 3 65
Arthur's Magazine 3 65 Cincinnati Commerc'! 2 75
Lever 3 05
Demorests' Magazine 3 65
A'crican Poultry Yard 3 15
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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ferior, \$3 9214@4 1214 for common, and \$4 40@4 80 for good to choice, a few extra bringing \$5 :25, and a corresponding number of western lambs \$5 70@5 85. The number of Michigan sheep on sale was larger than usual, the rales being 27, av 138 lbs, at \$5 : 57, av 125 lbs, at \$5; 55, av 102 lbs, at \$4 82 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

> at All Prices. Important to Grocers, Packers, Hucksters and the General Public

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"OZONE—Purified air, active state of Oxygen."—Webster.

This Pre-crvative is not liquid, pickle, or any of the old and exploded processes, but is simply and purely OZONE, as produced and applied by an entirely new process. Ozone is the antiseptic principle of every substance, and possesses the power to pre-erve animal and vogetable structures from decay.

There is nothing on the face of the earth lable to decay or spoil which Ozone, the new Processal will not preserve for all time in a perfectly fresh and palatable condition.

The value of Ozone as a 1 atural preserver has been known to our able chemists for years, but, until now, no means of producing it in a practical, inexpensive, and simple manner have been discovered. Microscopic observations prove that decay is due to septile matter or minute germs, that develop and feed upon animal and vegetable structures. Ozone, applied by the Prentise sethod, seizes and destrors these germs at once, and thus preserves. At our offices in Cincinnati can be seen almost every article that can be thought of, preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come in, taste, smell, take away with him, and test in every way the merits of Ozone as a preservative. We will also preserve free of charge, any article that is brought or sent prepaid to us, and return it to the sender for him to keep and test.

ep and test.

FRESH MEATS. such as beef, mutton, veal, pork, poultry, game, fish, etc., preserved this method, can be shipped to Europe, subjected to atmospheric changes and return to this country FRESH MEATS, such as beef, mutton, year, pork, pourtry, game, man, etc., preserved by this method, can be shipped to Europe, subjected to atmospheric changes and return to this country in a state of perfect preservation.

EGGS can be treated at a cost of less than one dollar a thousand dozen, and be kept in an ordinary room six months or more, thoroughly preserved; the yolk held in its normal condition, and the eggs as fresh and perfect as on the day they were treated, and will sell as strictly "choice." The advantage in preserving eggs is readily seen; there are seasons when they can be bonght for 8 or 10 cents a dozen, and by holding them, can be sold for an advance of from one hundred to three hundred per cent. One man, with this method, can preserve 5,000 dozen a day.

FRUITS may be permitted to ripen in their native climate, and can be transported to any part of the world. The juice expressed from fruits can be held for an indefinite period without fermed tation—hence the great value of this process for producing a temperance beverage. Cider can be held perfectly sweet for any length of time.

VIGETTABLES can be kept for an indefinite period in their natural condition, retaining their odor and flavor, treated in their original packages, at a small expense. All grains, flour, meal, etc., are held in their rormal condition.

held in their cormal condition.

BUTTER, after being treated by this process, will not become rancid.

Dead human bodies, treated before decomposition sets in, can be held in a natural condition for eks without puncturing the skin or mutilating the body in any way. Hence the great value of Ozone pundertakes. akers, is no change in the slightest particular in the appearance of any article thus preserved, and There is no change in the singulest particular in the appearance of any attent thus presented no trace of any foreign or unnatural odor or taste.

A room filled with different articles, such as eggs, meat, fish, etc., can be treated at one time with-

A room flict wind different articles, such as eggs, meat, ush, etc., can be treated at one time with-additional trouble or expense.

EFF In fact there is nothing that Ozone will not preserve. Think of every thing you can that is ilsto sour, decay, or spoil, and then remember that we guarantee that Ozone will preserve it in exactly condition you want it for any length of time. It you will remember this, it will save asking quests as to whether Ozone will preserve this or that article—it will preserve anything and everything you can think of.

There is not a township in the United States in which a live man can not make any amount of money from \$1.0 0 to \$10,000 a year, that he pleases. We desir: to get a live man interested in each county in the United States, in whose hands we can place this Preservative, and through him secure the business which every county ought to produce.

A FORTUNE Awaits Any Man who Secures Control of OZONE in any Township or County. OZONE in any Township or County.

A. C. Bowen, Marion, Obio, has cleared \$2,000 in two months. \$2 for a test package was his first investment Woods Brothers, Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, made \$6,000 on eggs purchased in Angust and sold November 1st. \$2 for a test package was their first investment. F. K. Raymond, of Morristown, Belmont Co. Ohio, is clearing \$2,000 a month in handling and selling Ozone, \$2 for a test package was his first investment. D. F. Webber, Charlotte, Eaton Co., Mich., has cleared a thousand dollars a month since August. \$2 for a test package was his first investmen? J. B. Gaylord, 80 Lassalle Street, Chicago is preserving eggs, fruit, etc., for the commission men of Chicago, charging 1½ for dose for eggs, and other articles in proportion. He is preserving 5,000 dozen eggs per day, and on his basiness is making \$3,000 a month clear. \$2 for a test package was his first investment. The Cincinnati Feed Co., 468 West Seventh Street, is making \$5,000 a month in handling brewers' malt, preserving it and shipping it as feed to all parts of the country. Malt unpreserved sours in 24 hours. Preserved by Ozone it keeps perfectly sweet for months.

These are instances which we have asked the privilege of publishing. There are scores of others write to any of the above parties and get the evidence direct.

Now to prove the absolute truth of everything we have said in this paper, we propose to place in your hands the means of proving for yourself that we have not claimed half enough. To any person who doubts any of these statements, and who is interested sufficiently to make the trip, we will psy all traveling and hotel expenses for a visit to this city, if we fail to prove any statement that we have made.

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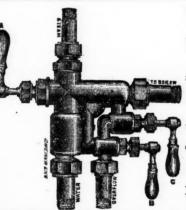
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Wagon Beds, Corn Crios, a Time, wages, and many other valuable tables.

The second part is a practical Arithmetic, and cambodies a simple mathematical principle which enables any one familiar with the fundamental rules to become a lightning calculator; and by which over two-thirds of the figures and labor required by the ordinary methods, and fractions with their intraccies entirely avoided.

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VOLUME XII.

Agricultural—Growing Barley—Ar Oil Meal and Oil Cake—Drive The Shorthorn Breeders' Associ Stock Show—Criticism and Sare ports—Stock Notes—

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Agricultur

GROWING BAR PARKVILLE Mich., N To the Editor of the Michigan Far DEAR SIR. - As a subscr

paper I would like to ask a f through its columns in regarbarley. How much should the acre? I raised a little thi threshers could not get th Must they all be removed marketable, and how can the ed? When does it generally wheat or after? By answeri tions through your columns y Barley does best in a rathe

gravelly loam is excellent, by

quires to be in good heart

good crop. As a rule, heavy

produce fine samples of barle amount raised may be la grown on clay land is genera quality, and malsters assert not malt well. In Great I barley is largely grown, ligh ways selected for it. and su generally designated as bar distinguish them from hea lands. The land is usua early as possible in the sprin tion being about the same as should be more careful. W has been got into good tilth, be sown at the rate of tw to three bushels per acre, ar should be done just as early with getting the land into go the crop. The grain takes months to ripen so as to harvest. A good deal of the grain depends upon harvesti per time. If cut too gre shrinks and is of light weigh the grain shells easily and th less value. The rule among Scotch farmers is to cut w begins to assume a reddish c down upon the straw. Who arrives the crop should be c it matures very rapidly and too ripe. When cut it sho long in the field, but at the should be taken to have it v fore it is stored, as there is so apt to be injured by heating ing it should be perfect! malsters, who always purch portion of the best of this particular as to the cleannes ness of the samples. The desired in barley are, first, h color, as upon this depends ale or beer brewed from it weight, a heavy plump grai cessity to insure a high gr

In preparing for a barley stubble or clover ley is gene this country; though in Can to sow it after some hoed or ground is then in good shap weeds. In this State a c usually taken. If the soil heavy, plow it once in the again early spring, or, if pre it with a cultivator and the After the seed is sown it sh well, especially if the land manure should be applied d ley: it is best to have it appl ceding crop; but the land When the plant is well ground a top-dressing of a half of plaster to the acr Very little No. 1 barley is State, but this season some are giving it more attention

prices.

As showing the value of is stated that the herd of Sh ed by Abram Renick, Wi consists of about one hunwhich, it is reported, he has \$200,000 and refused it; a: gentleman is over 70 years no wife or child.